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Huge New U. S. Financing; Soviets in Estonia Bases; Vilna Quells Bread Riots

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 2, 1939

Treasury Plans $2,000,000,000 Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Financing of nearly $2,000,000,000, a quarter of it new borrowing, is contemplated by the Treasury Department during the balance of this year, Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., reported today.

"New money" borrowing by the Treasury may total about $500,000,000, and borrowing for the Tennessee Valley Authority between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 more. The balance is designed to refund $1,378,364,200 of notes due March 15, 1940.

Soviet Troops Reach Estonian Bases

TALLINN, Estonia (AP)—Soviet Russian troops today completed their movement to Estonian bases allotted by the recent "Mutual Assistance" Pact. Preliminary work of building shelters for aerial and naval personnel was started.

Lithuanian Police Quell Vilna Bread Riots

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—Lithuanian authorities today blamed 2,000 released prisoners for rioting which broke out in Vilna Nov. 1 when crowds learned bread prices had been tripled. Many shops were looted before police restored order.

Lithuania regained Vilna Oct. 27. Russia ceded the Vilna region after taking it in partitioning Poland. Police subdued the rioters without calling for help from Russian military units which remain in Vilna.

Soviet-Finn Parley Enters New Phase

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russian-Finnish negotiations over Russia's demands for military and territorial concessions entered a new phase today when a Finnish delegation came to Moscow for the third time. There was no immediate rush to resume the negotiations, however, and the day passed without any meeting.

Finland affirms right of self-defense: Page 7.

Greece and Italy Push Plans to Preserve Peace

ATHENS (AP)—The Government announced today that letters had been exchanged with Italy "contributing to the preservation of peace in this part of Europe."

Italy announced withdrawal of troops from the Greek-Albanian frontier Sept. 20 as evidence of "complete reciprocal trust" between Italy and Greece. A Greek communiqué issued at that time said Greece and Italy "now consider that all danger of border incidents and their accompanying implications which could arise from the presence of two armies facing each other . . . are now completely removed."

Snow Falls in Chicago as Mercury Drops

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicagoans went to work in a wintry setting today as .4 of an inch of snow fell. The wet snow clung to trees and lawns but melted quickly on sidewalks.

Temperatures were low for the season virtually all over the continent east of the Rocky Mountains and more than 15 degrees below normal in parts of the central and northern Great Plains Region.

Australia to Send 20,000 Troops Overseas

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Prime Minister Robert Menzies has announced that an Australian expeditionary force of 20,000 officers and men would be sent overseas immediately after conclusion of its training.

OTTAWA (AP)—An Australian mission of four members joined British and Canadian representatives in plans for an Empire air training program in Canada which is expected to prepare 25,000 aviators annually.

New York Judges Demand Pay 'Arrearage'

NEW YORK (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia's salary-cutting "economy wave" in 1937 brought repercussions in State Supreme Court today when 53 justices of the Municipal Court filed suit to compel the City to pay them "arrearages" over a two-year period.

The complaint asserted that the justices' salaries were fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on May 12, 1927, at $12,000, but that instead they had been paid at a rate of only $10,840 from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1939.

Ohio to Serve as Focal Point For Dry Fight in All Midwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ohio, historic State in the dry movement, is about to become the scene of another chapter in the fight against use of beverage alcohol. Dr. Howard Hyde Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, has selected Cleveland as the focal point for the opening of a drive for local option laws in Middlewestern States.

As head of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, the abstinence department of the Anti-Saloon League, Dr. Russell has leased the Public Auditorium in Cleveland for the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 12, when he will present the union mass temperance demonstration which he has been working on for several years, and which he has tried out successfully in other cities. The demonstration, which presents the "Court Trial of Church versus Booze—Safety versus Tragedy," is of the sort that is planned to inspire greater activity among dry workers, arousing them to bend effort toward winning more dry territory through the exercise of local option.

Midwest Impetus

"This movement starting in Cleveland will set the drys in the Central West afire with enthusiasm," predicts Dr. Russell, whose own enthusiasm seems limitless as he works relentlessly for wider abstinence. He is getting the cooperation of the Cleveland Church Federation in his endeavor here.

Dr. Russell had a number of reasons for opening such a campaign in Cleveland. Sentiment, however, was probably one of the major reasons, for in 1893 Dr. Russell founded the Anti-Saloon League at Oberlin, Ohio, only a few miles from here.

"Ohio, you know, always has been important in the dry movement," Dr. Russell points out. "It was in Ohio that the Prohibition Party put up its first candidate for Governor in 1870. The 'Women's Crusade' started at Hillsboro and Washington Courthouse, Ohio, in 1873. The National Women's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Cleveland in 1874. And Ohio was the cradle of the Anti-Saloon League.

"So now we are starting another move here, and we are calling it the Federated Forces for County Local Option."

In Ohio, local option elections can be held in cities, villages, townships, and precincts, but not by counties, and it is for county local option laws that Dr. Russell's campaign is aimed. At least 100 pastors and leading laymen are to serve as sponsors in Cleveland, not only for the mass demonstration but for the local option movement, and will stand ready to cooperate in seeking legislation, according to Dr. Russell.

Other Demonstrations

Dr. Russell plans to follow the Cleveland demonstration with similar ones in such other Ohio cities as Youngstown, Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Canton, all the time working toward the goal of winning more dry territory. By making it possible for a county to vote on the wet-dry issue as a unit. Dr. Russell hopes to speed up what he calls "the comeback."

"The churches had a setback when prohibition went out," he says, "but now they shall have a comeback, and we'll do it through local option."

The World At Your Fireside

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'Starvation' Charge Stirs Pension Debate

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 2

Viscountess Astor, American-born member of Parliament, was involved in a sharp exchange in the House of Commons yesterday during debate resulting from Laborites' assertions that rising living costs had plunged 3,000,000 old-age pensioners into "starvation" conditions.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared, "I think it is not correct to speak of old-age pensioners as starving."

"What do you know about starving?" demanded Emanuel Shinwell, a Labor Member.

"What do you know about starving?" asked Lady Astor of Mr. Shinwell, a former Marine Workers Union organizer.

"I know," said Mr. Shinwell to the American-born peeress. "Do you know anything about it? It is not for people like you to sneer."

Sir John concluded that the "most practical thing to do" was to continue a pension investigation started last July.

At one point in the debate an elderly man in the gallery interrupted by shouting, "How can a man and his wife live on 10 shillings (about $2) a week for the two of us?" Attendants led him out.

Britain Lifts School Ban In Danger Zones

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Recognizing the national importance of maintaining uninterrupted education for children, the Government has decided to reopen as soon as possible some of the schools in the "danger zones" for the benefit of 75,000 children who never left these areas under the voluntary evacuation plan or who returned after a brief spell away.

Administrators are treading warily along the altered course which has been forced upon them by the failure of parents to take advantage of, or give sustained support to, the Government scheme of removing 1,500,000 children from congested towns to the country or the seaside and there arranging for their board, lodging, and education.

Education Problem

It is emphasized that the reopening of school in the evacuation areas must not be regarded as the "all clear" signal justifying the general return of evacuees. Not all the closed schools are going to be reopened. Some have been requisitioned for other purposes, some are situated in particularly dangerous localities near military objectives, and some are structurally inadequate in view of air-raids. The shortage of schools and the absence of many teachers with the evacuees means the adoption of the double shift plan in most places.

Explaining the new measures and the difficulties which have made them necessary, Earl De La Warr, President of the Board of Education, declared in the House

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Embargo Fight Hits Campaign For Presidency

Puts Taft and Vandenberg on opposite sides and overshadows McNutt and Dewey aspirations.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Long before the House reached the voting stage on the neutrality bill today, the measure had already intimately affected the presidential candidacies and the political prospects of a number of individuals and both national parties.

For better or for worse, it had aligned the two leading Republican Senatorial candidates for the Presidency, Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, on opposing sides. Senator Taft threw in his lot with the Administration in seeking repeal of the arms embargo, and spoke for it; Senator Vandenberg opposed embargo repeal and spoke vigorously against it.

The neutrality fight interfered with the presidential campaign plans of Vice-President Garner, and brought him to Washington at a time when political developments were in the air. Mr. Garner, like other candidates, has been immobilized in the capital for a month and a half, since the special session started, Sept. 21, exactly six weeks ago today.

Patches Democratic Breach

The Special Session and the neutrality campaign brought the two wings of the divided Democratic Party together, and leaders of the Conservative and Liberal wings have competed to fight Mr. Roosevelt's battle. The great problem in American politics now is whether the rift can stay patched. Most observers think it can't; but at least a basis for a rapprochement has been laid which may be carried into 1940.

The neutrality controversy has increased Mr. Roosevelt's popularity with the public, according to most reports, following the law that in times of international crisis there is an instinctive turning to White House leadership. Mr. Roosevelt has aided the movement by keeping hands off the congressional battle and refraining from overt political acts.

The Republicans have found their militant position weakened by the war crisis and neutrality debate, for they had prepared their line of campaign on domestic issues, now overshadowed by world affairs, causing confusion in their ranks.

Others Suffer Setback

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York County has had a severe setback in presidential ambitions, for the spotlight has turned to international affairs, whereas his appeal is exclusively on domestic issues, from a local forum.

The Democratic candidacy of Paul V. McNutt, Federal Relief Administrator, has suffered a

(Continued on Page 20, Column 2)

Packing Byrd Antarctic Library

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Roger Hawthorne

Wife of information officer helps her husband catalog and pack books.

Roger Hawthorne

Information officer and librarian of the United States Antarctic Expedition.

Books and games to help Byrd men pass polar night: Page 11.

Turkish Parley Awaits Moscow's Move; Chamberlain Flouts Molotoff's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 2—Early renewal of the Russo-Turk conversations, for which Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent a week ago the door has been left slightly ajar, is expected here. It is emphasized, however, that further discussions will arise only through Russian initiative, which is now confidently anticipated.

Stiffening of the Turkish attitude toward Russia was shown in President Inonu's address yesterday countering Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's reproving innuendoes that Turkey is playing a dangerous pro-belligerent game. Though President Inonu reaffirmed Russo-Turk amity, his declaration, "Turkey's foreign policy is founded on the strength of the Turkish Army which will enthusiastically fulfill its duties when the order is given," is regarded as a warning that this country is prepared to fight rather than tolerate Moscow tutelage aiming to modify Turkey's policy to suit Russian schemes.

"An Oasis of Security"

President Inonu emphasized that Turkey's chief objective in international affairs was the establishment of "an oasis of security" in Southeastern Europe and around the strategic Dardanelles.

He declared that while the British-French-Turkish mutual assistance treaty signed here Oct. 19 would strengthen Turkey, it was directed against no nation and would make no change in Turkey's friendly relations with Russia.

[In Moscow yesterday, Premier Molotoff said that Turkey by signing the treaty had "taken the hazardous line of supporting one group of belligerents" and had "entered the orbit of developing European war."]

President Inonu's declarations were made in an address opening the Grand National Assembly which was expected to take up ratification of the tripartite treaty immediately. The President said the pact would enable Turkey to pursue "her steadfast aim of preventing any extension of the war to this area."

Heavy Tax on Patience

Though reports of Turkish troop concentration in the Kars region in extreme northeast Turkey met strict official denials, it is believed that military steps were taken in discouraging feelers from Moscow for the incorporation of certain Turkish territory there with the Armenian Soviet Republic in the adjacent Caucasus. The whole incident was another indication of Ankara's thinning patience at Russian refusal to realize the impracticability of baking Turkish policy in the Kremlin oven.

Today, Ankara cherishes optimistic belief that President Inonu's speech will remove Moscow's misconceptions, and combine with other fair-weather factors to nudge Russia toward seeking rapprochement.

By a Staff Artist

President Inonu

Turkish President reaffirms amity with Russia, but indicates full freedom in policies.

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, making his weekly war report to the House of Commons, today declared that the foreign policy speech of Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff had "occasioned some disappointment" in Berlin.

Mr. Chamberlain said he refused "to disturb myself over the flights of fancy in which Molotoff indulged when describing the aims of the Allies."

[The Russian Premier Tuesday accused the Allies of fighting Germany primarily to protect their colonial empires, and declared the restoration of Poland could not be considered.

He dwelt at length on friendly relations with Germany, but made no mention of any aid other than economic and political to Berlin.]

Despite losses to British shipping since the war started the Prime Minister said "nothing has occurred to shake our confidence in our ability to overcome the submarine menace.

"We have continued to take toll of enemy submarines" although "a certain number" of British merchant ships have been lost, he declared.

Fliers' Gallantry Commended

Saying that stormy weather had slowed the war, Mr. Chamberlain described as particularly "gallant" the flights of Royal Air Force reconnaissance planes over Germany.

In discussing Mr. Molotoff's speech, Mr. Chamberlain recalled a declaration made by the Russian Premier May 31 that the Soviet Union stood for peace and the prevention of aggression.

That also is the position of the British Government, Mr. Chamberlain declared, adding that Britain's war aims had been stated in plain terms.

The presence in London of Dominion Ministers he called a "striking demonstration of the united determination of the Empire."

"Disappointing" to Berlin

Dealing in detail with the Molotoff speech, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"In the international field, the outstanding feature of the week was made on Oct. 31 by the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

"Mr. Molotoff's speech, which has been eagerly awaited in Berlin but which I imagine has occasioned some disappointment in that quarter, has been carefully studied by His Majesty's Government, who have noted with inter-

(Continued on Page 20, Column 3)

Ship Reported Safe After It Eludes U-Boat

But hunt for Coulmore by U. S., started by S O S, continues despite new radio message.

A 24-hour search in stormy seas by Coast Guard and Navy ships for the British freighter Coulmore, believed to have been attacked by a submarine some 600 miles off Boston and New York, virtually ended today when a Canadian radio station reported it had heard directly from the Coulmore that it was safe.

The Camperdown station in Nova Scotia told the Coast Guard Cutter Bibb that the Coulmore's radio at 2:30 a. m. today reported that the ship had eluded the submarine which had caused the Coulmore's distress signals more than 24 hours earlier. The Coulmore's radio, The Associated Press was advised, is able to send messages but apparently has not received messages sent by the Campertown station.

Word that the Coulmore was safe did not completely end the search by a flotilla of Coast Guard and Navy ships. Although the Cutter Bibb proceeded to Halifax by permission, headquarters in Washington directed the Cutter Duane and other patrol ships in the Atlantic to proceed to the area about 680 miles east of New York (530 miles east by south of Boston) to look for the Coulmore. The message that the Coulmore was safe, the Cutter Bibb advised Washington, "justified closing the search."

On Way to England

Officials in Washington said an important reason for continuing the search for the freighter was that it had failed to answer the Camperdown station once the message of safety had come in.

At first this silence on the ship's part had been checked off as probably due to radio trouble. Later authorities expressed the view that the message heard at Camperdown was not sufficient proof of the Coulmore's safety.

The Camperdown station gave no indication of where the Coulmore was this morning when it reported being safe, but it was assumed the ship was proceeding on the way to England.

The Coulmore's first distress signal "SSSS Submarine" came early yesterday morning, indicating it had been attacked by a submarine. At 1:38 a. m., E. S. T., its radio went silent and nothing further was heard until today. At the time of its calls for help, the Coulmore gave a position which placed it just inside the neutrality safety belt around the Americas fixed at the recent Pan American Neutrality Congress in Panama.

First of the rescue ships to reach the position given by the Coulmore was the Bibb. It reported some time before noon yesterday that no trace of the ship could be found, but the search was intensified despite a gale, fog, and rain as other Navy and Coast Guard ships reached the scene. Two seaplanes dispatched by the Coast Guard were forced by the storm to turn back after flying 600 miles to sea.

U. S. Ships Searched

Meanwhile the State Department announced that belligerent warships have challenged, searched, sent into port, or seized 27 American ships since the war began, according to the Associated Press.

Many of the ships, the Department said, put into belligerent ports. It explained that "the principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay involved in the examination of the vessels and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voyages."

Capt. Ernest Davies, and his crew of 34, man the Coulmore, which was in Boston Sept. 7 from Mariupol, Russia. It carried 5,777 tons of anthracite of which 3,290 tons were discharged here and 2,487 tons were taken to Lynn, Mass. From that port the vessel continued south and was reported to have loaded ore at Cienfuegos, Cuba, for Baltimore.

It left Baltimore Oct. 15 for Philadelphia and sailed from that port last Saturday, destined, it is believed, for an English port.

A Nation at Peace

An Intimate Message From the Country Reveals Harmony Between Business and Organized Labor Despite Rising Industrial Index

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Up and Down the Pacific Coast

The evidences of a Nation at peace, and yet a Nation feeling significantly the effects of the European war, are very visible on the Pacific Coast. There is first of all, as recorded in a previous article, the diminishing bitterness of domestic disputes in the face of the need for national unity against war involvement. But there is much more than that. There is a singular absence of labor disputes—with a few localized exceptions. Labor peace is singular indeed when superimposed on an industrial index that has been rising gradually for five or six months, and sharply for two.

Then there is the economic upturn itself. Its effects are nowhere more noticeable than in the Northwest, where the lumber industry at long last is enjoying a major boom—and enjoying is the word. Pulp, too, is flourishing because of the inability of Scandinavian pulp to cross the Atlantic. Since lumber is the backbone of the Northwest, you can imagine the atmosphere in Seattle, Wash. Business leaders strive to maintain a sober and reserved demeanor, but they are hard put to do it. Of all this, more later.

Let us start with the labor peace. I asked various industrial-relations experts in Portland, Ore., and Seattle how they explained the present tranquillity. Their answers were various, but they added up to the following conclusions:

Public Patience Exhausted

First, organized labor's civil war between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations last year had exhausted public patience. Drastic antipicketing amendments were enacted in Oregon, and almost carried in Washington. Labor leaders got a real scare. They realized that a combined uprising of urban middle-class and agricultural opinion against the unions' divided ranks might set their cause back many years. So they went on their best behavior and have remained so every since.

Second, the fruits of organized labor's coming-of-age are really ripening in the Northwest. Organization and collective bargaining have been carried farther here than anywhere else in the country. Union leaders—business agents—have got past the whoop-it-up organizational stage and are beginning to learn that days-of-employment reflected in an annual wage are of basic importance to the working man. Employers are becoming more experienced in dealing with unions. Most of them no longer roar with indignation and throw business agents out of their offices.

This maturing process, already described in an Intimate Message last year, has brought striking results in the ensuing period. Dean Ballard, the amiable and sensible labor relations expert of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, sits figuratively with his feet on his desk wondering how long it will last.

Well, of course, the golden age has not arrived. But a certain balance between well-organized unions and a determined public opinion has been struck. Labor's split is the greatest threat to future tranquillity. Likewise, the lot of the business agent is not a happy one. Even when he realizes that employment at steady wages, not strikes, is desirable and attained, he has to persuade his union that he is earning his pay. There is always a tendency for business agents to press for more.

Labor on Good Behavior

Dave Beck, Seattle's A. F. of L. leader, has pulled in his horns considerably in the face of public opinion and satisfactory employment for his members. Harry Bridges, his authority recently delimited—at least nominally—by the C. I. O., is sitting in the uneasy seat at San Francisco awaiting the outcome of his deportation case. Constitutionality of the antipicketing law on Oregon's books has not yet been finally determined, and thus tends to keep labor in that State on its best behavior.

Down in California, San Francisco is still in the "growing-pains" stage of industrial relations, and violence has been raging between cotton-picker strikers and farmers in the hot, fertile interior valleys—reminding one of a recent novel by an author whose name is not popular among patriotic Californians! Los Angeles has not yet been captured by the threatened wave of unionism. Maturity of industrial relations is still a goal in the distance.

It is northward that one must look for encouraging signs. One of them is Oregon. Port-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Thoughts of Inventors Turn to Keeping Warm

WASHINGTON (AP)—You may know it's getting along toward winter, because the inventors have turned their talents to keeping mankind warm.

Patent Office sent out patents Nov. 2 for the following:

A bedclothes adjuster—a gadget which promises to keep them straight. It is the idea of Herman B. James of Los Angeles.

A coverlet with flaps—a device which makes kicking the covers off or losing them in the night impossible. It was thought up by Eugene R. Weisbender of Manhattan, Kan.

An electric hotwater bottle heater—eliminating that middle of the night chill when the hot water bottle has lost its warmth—patented by Riley Emery Larkey of Kansas City, Mo.

War Summary

Minor and inconclusive developments marked the day's war and diplomatic news.

Russia occupied a focal position. There were hints of Finnish "concessions" to Soviet demands, provided Finland's neutrality and right of self-defense were not impaired. Russia's declaration of foreign policy in Premier Molotoff's speech was characterized as a "disappointment to Germany" by Prime Minister Chamberlain. German sources were busy emphasizing that the Reich needed no military aid from the Soviets.

At sea, the British freighter Coulmore, thought torpedoed off the American coast, was reported by radio to be safe. Its position was not disclosed. Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain, reporting to the Commons, reiterated the conviction that Britain can cope with Germany's submarine campaign.

On the Western Front, the German High Command reported only "minor artillery fire," where French commentators were predicting a winter stalemate.

The Netherlands put strategic areas in eight provinces under martial law to check espionage and tested plans to cut its dikes as a defense measure.

Italy and Greece negotiated an exchange of letters in "contributing to the preservation of peace." The texts are not yet public.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 9.

Croatia Stumbles on 'State Rights'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Nov. 2—Croatia is having almost as much difficulty in governing itself as it had in winning the right to govern itself.

A 20-year fight was required to obtain the autonomy that was granted last August and now some extreme elements seem to be using the new freedom in order to tear down rather than to build up.

Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croat leader, has just issued an appeal to his people against violence. The appeal follows a number of political assassinations and the burning of a number of buildings.

States Rights Issue

Apart from the political excesses, the relations of Yugoslavia's three peoples—Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes—is not dissimilar to the relations between the 13 American colonies immediately after the Revolutionary War. Their conflicts of interests still have to be solved.

For Croatia's newly won autonomy must be read against the fact that the Serbs—the most energetic, dynamic, and numerically the strongest group—has held all power in its hands, so naturally insisted on a very strong central Government, from which it benefitted. But the Croatians, who resented "this domination by the Serbs," demanded "State Rights" or even complete separation.

This political issue dominated the country for 20 years, causing, during the first decade, the establishment of three new cabinets a year, then a very rigid dictatorship, after that the assassination of King Alexander, and finally a campaign of passive resistance on the part of the Croatians that threatened to end in secession.

The one ideal to which practically every Croatian was devoted was to free his little country from the domination of the Belgrade Serbs. That was finally achieved two months ago, when a new Yugoslav régime was organized, a new cabinet with extensive Croatian participation was formed, and a large territory was mapped out, which is to enjoy autonomy within the framework of Yugoslavia.

This area comprises somewhat more than a quarter of the west central part of the kingdom and contains about one-third of the people. Unfortunately, more than a quarter of the inhabitants in the self-governing area are not Serbs, so newly liberated Croatia has its very serious minority problem.

The extreme elements among the Croatians, in righting their old grievances, are taking vengeance on agents of their former masters.

First, they turned their attack against a small group of renegade Croats who had worked for their old "oppressors." These men were to Croatians as Tories to the Virginia patriots of two centuries ago. They personified all the wrong the Croatians feel had been imposed upon them. It is not strange that Croats who had often been beaten, spent years in jail, and lost all their property, found pleasure in getting even with "traitors." So those former agents of Belgrade have had to flee. Sad to say, the Croatian extremists have burned the houses and barns of some of them and pulled up their orchards.

Sokols a Thorn

Another emblem of Serbian domination and Croatian humiliation was the old Sokol (Falcon) organization, a vast State-controlled gymnastic association, fostered to encourage Yugoslavic patriotism and to suppress Croatian national feelings.

The Sokols were considered agents of the Belgrade dictatorship. They were to Zagreb what British "Redcoats" were to Boston. So the Sokols have been suppressed in new Crotia, as the Sokols earlier abolished the independent Croatian gymnastic societies. In their place is put the Croatian Younaks (Heroes).

Incidentally, this name is identical with that of the Bulgarian gymnasts and will tend to draw Bulgarians even closer to Zagreb. The Bulgarians also felt much aversion to the Sokols because the organization symbolized Serbian domination over Bulgarian Macedonia. The Slovenes likewise are against the Sokols, since they look upon them as a crusading Provoslav or Serbian Orthodox organization; they oppose it with their Catholic "Eagles." They prefer "Eagles" to Serbian "Falcons" and to Croatian "Heroes."

The Croatians, too, have lost no time in de-Serbizing their schools. They have appointed Croatian teachers, introduced the Croatian atmosphere, and as fast as possible will prepare textbooks expressing Croatian views.

Much Progress Made

But the autonomous Croatian Government has taken many constructive measures. It is led by the Peasant Party under the direction of Dr. Matcheck and is trying to make the State machinery serve the common people. Adult education is emphasized; the vacation time of teachers is shortened, and officials of all kinds are instructed to serve villagers in every possible way. Market days are carefully organized and the farmers are prevented from ruining prices by trying to undersell one another. Village enlightenment is stressed; new communal governments are installed, and a general crusade for a new Crotia is being carried on.

It is certain that there will be great difficulties as in all such cases, but developments so far are quite normal. The reaction of violence, although very regrettable, is not as extensive as many observers expected. The amount of constructive work begun is hopeful.

Denial of Ethyl Case Bribe Made by Oil Firms' Counsel

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—Charges of a proferred $5,000,000 bribe and of "hounding" witnesses were made and denied as trial of a $500,000,000 suit over profits from sale of Ethyl gasoline opened in Chancery Court.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, General Motors Corporation, the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, the Ethyl Gasoline Company and E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., defendants in the action brought by the Howard Vaughan Company, Inc., a defunct Buffalo, N. Y., firm which seeks to share in the profits, called the suit a "monumental fraud."

Defense counsel also denied charges of attempted bribery and interference with witnesses, and opposed the plantiff's plea for postponement.

Vice Chancellor Malcolm G. Buchanan termed the case a "stupendous fraud on one side or the other" and said he was inclined to allow a "reasonable postponement" of trial.

Vice Chancellor Buchanan allowed Howard-Vaughan to bring the suit only after he ruled almost two years ago that the Company's President, Dr. Francis A. Howard of Hoboken, N. J., had relinquished his right to a "secret formula," the basis for the current action.

Charles S. Mackenzie, New York lawyer representing Howard-Vaughan, alleged before Vice Chancellor Malcolm G. Buchanan that the "defendants" proffered a $5,000,000 bribe to Dr. William P. Gerlach, expert chemist of Beverly Hills, Calif., who he said controlled evidence which would prove the ethyl formula was stolen from Dr. Francis A. Howard of Hoboken, President of Howard-Vaughan. Mr. Mackenzie said Dr. Gerlach refused the offer.

Dr. Gerlach, Mr. Mackenzie said, controlled "a cancelled $1,000,000 bribery check" which he alleged the defendant Standard Oil companies and Socony-Vacuum paid as a bribe to a deceased Washington patent attorney to whom Dr. Howard had confided his formula back in 1916.

Calling the case a "stupendous fraud on one side or the other," Vice Chancellor Buchanan granted a postponement until Dec. 4, with instructions to Mr. Mackenzie to have his witnesses in court personally or produce written testimony from them.

James D. Carpenter of Jersey City, appearing for General Motors, offered an affidavit from Dr. Gerlach disclaiming any knowledge of a "check for $1,000,000."

Mr. Carpenter said Dr. Howard had not been paid "a single dollar by any of the defendants, nor will he be paid a single dollar."

Smiles From the Air

Wide World

Wes Carroll **Clyde Schlieper**

They brought their smiles to earth—if not their land legs—these Long Beach, Calif., record-breaking endurance fliers. They set a formidable new mark of slightly more than a month continuous flying, when the 726th hour was passed, and they brought their plane to a stop.

Prosecutors Unite in Drive To Bar Race News From Wires

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Federal and county prosecutors united forces today in an unprecedented action to destroy organized gambling by cutting off communications services to the M. L. Annenberg racing news network.

William J. Campbell, United States District Attorney, and Thomas J. Courtney, State's Attorney of Cook County, addressed an ultimatum to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company that they cease serving Annenberg.

While the ultimatum covered only activities in northern Illinois, Mr. Campbell said compliance with it would be a fatal blow since contracts between the utilities and Annenberg interests were executed in Chicago.

Asked what noncompliance would mean, Mr. Campbell said: "If they fail to obey, the only recourse is grand jury action."

Letters to heads of the three communications organizations from the prosecutors stated contracts with Annenberg companies contained provisions that arrangements covered by the contract "shall not be used for an unlawful act."

Discontinuance Proviso

"These provisions," the Campbell-Courtney letters said, "clearly authorize a discontinuance of service for illegal purposes. Unquestionably, the operation of these service enterprises are unlawful.

"You are therefore respectfully requested to immediately terminate such service."

The prosecutors said the letters were mailed to A. H. Mellinger, President of Illinois Bell; Roy B. White, President of Western Union, and Walter S. Gifford, President of A. T. & T.

On Aug. 30, Mr. Annenberg, Charles Bidwill, owner of the Chicago Cardinals Professional Football Club and of a ticket printing company, and James Ragen, Sr., General Manager of Nationwide News, were indicted by a Federal grand jury which charged use of interstate wires for carrying "a list of prizes awarded by means of a lottery scheme."

These prize lists, the indictment stated, were the results of horse races and the prizes paid to backers of them in the races. Another indictment charged use of the mails in the furtherance of the alleged lottery.

Mr. Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer and numerous other publications, is defendant in the largest personal income tax case in history. He was accused Aug. 11 of owing $5,548,384.89 in taxes, penalties, and interest for 1932 to 1936, inclusive.

Utility Head Hits Tactics of Dies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Dies Committee Investigating un-American Activities is undermining the democratic process and besmirching reputations through unfair tactics, in the opinion of Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and a frequent witness before investigating bodies.

Speaking at the annual fall luncheon of Columbia College's Alumni Association Nov. 1, Mr. Willkie declared that while the Committee had done some "fruitful" work, it had blackened reputations through innuendos and publicity, while refusing witnesses the defense of counsel and rebuttal.

"The democratic process," he said, "cannot go on and will be gradually undermined if men can be put on the witness stand without protection of counsel and without any adequate opportunity to answer."

Although Mr. Willkie did not mention the Dies Committe by name, he said during questioning that it was to this congressional group that he referred. At the same time, he held that an attack upon free enterprise in this country was also an attack upon democracy and that the 10,000,000 unemployed could be put back to work if existing restrictions were raised to permit the flow of capital.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding Officer of the Second Corps Area of the United States Army, stressed that the relatively high cost of building up and equipping the United States army comes from the high level of costs in this country.

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Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Devotional Program

Third Sunday, WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Station WRUL—
Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).
Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6), 15.13mc (19.8m.

Smithsonian Institution Gets Meteor Fragment

WASHINGTON (AP)—A meteor that fell on an Indiana farm 55 years ago has been given to the Smithsonian Institution by Stuart H. Perry, Adrian, Mich., newspaper publisher, it was announced here Oct. 31.

Mr. Perry acquired the fragment of a "shooting star" from the collection of John Collett, formerly State Geologist of Indiana. It is about three inches long by two and a quarter inches wide and weighs about half a pound.

Dies Declares U. S. Shipping Run by Russia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, expressed the opinion today that Soviet Russia was "virtually in control of the situation here as far as our ships are concerned."

He made the comment after hearing testimony of Frederick C. Phillips of New York that 80 per cent of the leadership in the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Maritime Union was Communist and that "the other 20 per cent are afraid to open their mouths."

"Then the union is virtually under the control of the Communist Party?" Mr. Dies asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then you might say," the Chairman continued, "that Russia has more control over the situation than the United States?"

"You might," Mr. Phillips agreed.

"It seems to me that the Soviet Union is virtually in control of the situation here so far as our ships are concerned," Mr. Dies said.

"At the present time I believe so," Mr. Phillips replied.

After Mr. Phillips, a former union official, testified that an attempt had been made to kill him because of his opposition to Communism in the N. M. U., Mr. Dies urged him to present his case to the Justice Department. William McCuistion, a preceding witness who related a similar story, complained to the Department yesterday.

"There appears to have been a conspiracy on the part of N. M. U. officials to destroy the civil rights of an individual," Mr. Dies commented.

Says He Was Suspended

The witness said he had been elected Secretary of the Atlantic District of the Union and later had been suspended illegally by Joseph Curran, Union president, "and a group of Communists."

Mr. Phillips said he was a volunteer in the Air Corps during the World War and is a member of the American Legion at Dover, Del.

Earlier, Mr. Dies asked Justice Department help in subpoenaing George Mink, described by a Committee witness as a Soviet secret police agent in this country.

Mr. McCuistion, self-styled Communist and a former leader of the National Maritime Union, told the Committee recently that Mr. Mink could give orders to Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, and that he was the "power behind the scenes" in maritime work on the West Coast.

Before testimony started today, Mr. Dies predicted that the Administration would "do everything" it could to block his request for a two-year extension of the Committee inquiry. He added that, on a record-vote, not 10 members would vote against it.

Mr. McCuistion resumed the stand today and committee counsel asked him about a number of persons described as figures in the labor movement.

Asked whether he knew a man named Frankensteen, Mr. McCuistion said he did and that he had seen him with Mr. Curran and Roy Hudson in Pittsburgh during a C. I. O. convention. Mr. McCuistion said that Mr. Frankensteen was known among party members as a Communist.

He identified Mr. Frankensteen as an official of the United Automobile Workers and said that "W. Ruther of Detroit," described as another official of the automobile workers, also was known among party members as a Communist.

Lists Several Names

Mr. McCuistion identified the following individuals with respect to their union or party affiliation in response to questions by the Committee counsel:

Clarence Applewhite, former N. M. U. official on the Gulf Coast who opposed Communism and was "purged" by the union.

William Dickman, National Auditor for the National Maritime Union appointed by Joe Curran, President, and "discussed by leading Communists as our man and a former member of the Central Audit Committee of the Communist Party."

Dorothy Snyder, Secretary to Mr. Curran, "a member of the Communist Party and a Communist leader among the office workers."

Eddie Gordon, representative of the N. M. U. pilot in Havana, Cuba, and "a graduate of the Communist National Training School."

Robert Meers, N. M. U employee, "a member of the Communist Party and a graduate of the Communist National and Marine Training Schools."

J. Flaherty, "an old-timer in the Communist Party."

M. Hedley Stone, "head of the Great Lakes Organization of the N. M. U., and a prominent Communist for a number of years."

Andrian Duffy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Deck Division in the gulf and "a known Communist."

John Williamson, "district organizer for the Ohio District of the Communist Party."

Mr. McCuistion testified that he had frequently discussed Communist affairs with Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime leader, and that Mr. Bridges had on two occasions urged him to return to the Communist Party after he had been expelled from it for refusal to follow all of its program.

Camelia Head Out

ST. ALBANS, W. Va. (AP)—George E. Deatherage, who testified before the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, announced Nov. 2 he had relinquished the national leadership of the Knights of the White Camelia.

He added that J. B. Martin of Houston, Texas, was chosen as his successor.

Move on Way to Put U. S. Under Full Merit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—In one of the most unusual hearings ever held in Washington, the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement met yesterday in the marble Supreme Court Building. Under the chairmanship of a Supreme Court Justice it started hearings on the 50-year-old problem of civil service and efficiency in government. So far as known it is the first public hearing of a non-judicial character ever held in the new building. Mr. Justice Reed is the Chairman of the Committee, of which Mr. Justice Frankfurter is also a member.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee, the first witness, explained that he would introduce and press at the forthcoming session, a bill to put under civil service all of the federal posts now excluded by Congress from the merit system. These specifically excluded posts now number between 150,000 and 200,000. Mr. Ramspeck attributed the failure of NRA in part to the hasty recruitment of its workers.

Sitting beside the two Supreme Court Justices at the head of the committee table as he testified was Attorney General Frank Murphy. The other members were Gano Dunn, head of the J. G. White Engineering Company; William H. McReynolds, presidential liaison officer for personnel management; Leonard D. White, Professor at the University of Chicago and former U. S. C. S. Commissioner, and Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood of Sears Roebuck & Co.

All in all, the committee is the most pretentious that has ever sat on this vital subject, and the surroundings of the Supreme Court offices in which the hearing is being held lend an air of solemnity and importance to the new drive to improve government personnel and to promote a genuine career service, free from political patronage.

Mr. Ramspeck said the American public is not ready for a civil service like that of the British, which "is divided into classes, and based on university degrees," he said. "The public is not going to stand for a system that limits applicants to those with degrees from a selected list of colleges and universities," he said.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter immediately challenged Mr. Ramspeck's contention that a specific university standard should not be required for civil service.

"I'm the President of a College—the University of the City of New York—that is maintained free," declared Mr. Justice Frankfurter. "Education has enormously changed since we grew up," he continued, arguing that it is possible now for a poor boy to get a good professional education, sufficient to meet high civil service standards.

"Uncle Sam should have as good a law service as a big law office in New York," he declared warmly at one point.

"Perhaps my views are colored by the difficulties of promoting civil service in a body that is reluctant to accept the idea," replied Mr. Ramspeck, smiling.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter insisted there was nothing "aristocratic" in demanding high educational standards in government service. With strong feeling he declared he regarded this as enormously important. At one point he told Mr. Rampseck "you people in Congress create public opinion," when Mr. Ramspeck had said that Congress could not get ahead of public opinion in the reform.

In conclusion Mr. Ramspeck said: "I have become convinced that the future of our democracy depends more upon having a competent and trained personnel, than upon the policies of Congress itself."

St. Lawrence Waterway Plan Gets Full Support in Ontario

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 2 (AP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario yesterday disclosed he had withdrawn his opposition to the St. Lawrence waterway with an announcement that negotiations toward its completion were under way between the Provincial and Dominion governments.

Dr. T. H. Hogg, Chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, is in Ottawa conferring with Federal officials, he said.

There had been recent reports that Mr. Hepburn had informed Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King he would support the long-contemplated deepening of the water chain to advance Canada's war effort.

The attitude of the new Government now in the process of formation in the Province of Quebec has still to be determined.

War demands on Canadian industry are expected to require a sharp increase in electrical power. Completion of the St. Lawrence system would give Ontario between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 horsepower of electrical energy.

The decision brings to the forefront the dream of successive governments in Canada and the United States since the start of the century of jointly harnessing the power and seaway resources of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence river system.

Negotiations which went back as far as 1902 led to the signing of a treaty for joint development of the St. Lawrence deep waterways at Washington July 18, 1932.

This failed of ratification in the United States Senate, as had a less elaborate treaty respecting Niagara Falls in 1929. Numerous attempts were made to reach a basis for fresh negotiations.

On May 28, 1938, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, communicated to the Canadian Government fresh proposals under which Canada and the United States might jointly work out a development of the power and transportation possibilities of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.

The cost to Canada, in addition to what the Dominion already has done to develop the Welland Canal was estimated to be about $38,000,000.

Two weeks ago, a report emanated from Washington that secret advices to President Roosevelt from Canada had brought the project to the forefront again and that the Administration was strengthening various branches of Government for a fresh effort to grapple with this problem.

President Roosevelt has expressed on many occasions his strong desire to see the power and transportation facilities of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system developed to the fullest extent by joint action of the two countries.

The general impression here is that the waterways question was revived when Mr. Hepburn met the Dominion Government in Ottawa recently to canvass how Ontario and the Dominion Governments could best co-operate in the war effort.

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Building Loan Activity Takes Upswing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A better than $1,200,000,000 business, adding up to the most prosperous year since 1930, is envisaged for 1939 by the United States Building and Loan League. With construction and home building loans amounting to something like $1,100,000,000 in reports received from all parts of the United States, League officers expect that by the end of the year loans will have crept above the $1,200,000,000 figure of 1937, present high peak of building loans since 1930.

This conservative but steady incline towards improved business was hailed by Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the League, as indicating a sound drift towards recovery, rather than the undesired wartime spurt. Activity in building was reported particularly in California, Ohio, and New York, with fairly good increases in Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Florida, North Carolina, Indiana, and Illinois.

The League makes its reports on the basis of statistics gathered for the entire building and loan field, although it does not include in its membership all associations. However, its members control 85 per cent of the assets of the business, and building and loan associations are supposed to make about one-third of the Nation's loans for home purchase and construction.

The last four months for which records are available have been particularly lively ones in this business, records show. June, July, August, and September, were all way ahead of the same months in 1933. August loans, 27 per cent ahead of the previous August, reached an all-time post-depression high. September loans were 25 per cent ahead of last year.

Revival Steadies

The revival has been most marked in recent months, and building and loan associations have been able to sell off a larger proportion of their foreclosed properties than formerly. This is the third consecutive year that the total number of foreclosures held by the societies has declined, it is explained at headquarters here.

Before the slump, it used to be possible to sell foreclosed property within a reasonable time after it was taken over. A normal amount on hand was around $250,000,000 worth. But the total climbed way over the billion mark by 1936. Then it began to decline. It was down to $942,000,000 by the beginning of this year, and the League expects it to be cut to $800,000,000 by next Jan. 1.

Trends in the building and loan business as a whole, as revealed in the League's statistics, are not quite the same as the general business cycle. The best year this lending business ever had was 1928. In that year the volume of loans was $2,153,000,000. Neither 1929 nor 1930 was quite so good, but both were very satisfactory years. In fact, the period from 1920 through 1930 was the hey-day of the business. In eight of those years, the volume was over $1,000,000,000.

The drop began in 1931. That year volume of loans fell to $900,000,000. By 1933, the nadir, it was down to $435,000,000.

Improvement was registered in 1936, and the 1937 upturn found the business back on its feet, with a volume of $1,200,000,000. Once more it was over the billion mark.

State Supervision Comes In

While the volume of business done has mounted in the last few years, the number of building and loan societies carrying it on has dropped. State supervision has led to mergers of small societies, the liquidation of weak ones, and the strengthening of others, with the result that 8,951 associations are the number at the beginning of this year, as compared with 10,920 at the beginning of 1936. In 1930, there were 11,777. Thus the big reduction has come since 1935.

League officials believe that the way is clear for considerable expansion. Interest rates are generally down, about 1 or 1½ per cent from the previous peak years The majority of loans now are at 5½ and 6 per cent, and the usual period is for from 15 to 18 years. Building costs, they say are lower than they were in the 1920-30 period.

The associations have plenty of money to lend. They report their reserves in cash as $750,000,000, and their credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank as $800,000,000.

Federal Housing Projects Hastened

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 2

President Roosevelt told the United States Housing Authority on its second anniversary yesterday that it could take "satisfaction in knowing that a long-felt need is being met" and added that "this is the democratic way, this is the American way."

The President's letter was read by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the USHA, in a nationwide (NBC) broadcast commemorating the anniversary. Mr. Straus noted that more than 100 housing projects are under construction, providing for 50,000 low-income families.

"By next spring," he said, "nearly 4,000 families every month will leave their old unsafe tenements and shacks and move into homes fit to bring up an American family."

Right of Workers to Strike Tested in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Launching one of the most important legal cases affecting the rights of labor in the recent history of Canada, the Government of British Columbia has started to prosecute leaders of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers for violation of the labor arbitration act of 1937.

This case is seen as a test of the power of the present legislation to forbid strikes unless workers first submit their claims to arbitration of the labor dispute.

The Government, according to Premier T. D. Pattullo, feels that the whole purpose of the act and its continued existence are at stake.

The test arises out of a strike at the great Pioneer gold mine at Bridge River, where the workers walked out allegedly without permitting arbitration, which is compulsory under the law. The Government prosecuted all the leaders of the local union, which is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Both Sides See Test

Not only is the labor arbitration act at stake, but the future of the C. I. O. in British Columbia is deeply involved. This organization claims that it has been making marked headway in some of the industries of British Columbia and it, too, seems to regard the Pioneer Mine case as a test of its strength.

Under the law now enforced for the first time in the prosecution of a labor union, strikes are not entirely forbidden, but before a strike or a lockout is attempted the full processes of conciliation and arbitration must be accepted. Then, when these are completed in a minimum time of some weeks, either employer or workers may refuse to accept the arbitrators' finding. The employer is free to use the lockout then or the workers the strike.

The theory of the law is that conciliation and arbitration will usually succeed when there is time for both sides to think and when all aspects of the dispute are fully aired before the public.

Dispute Over Time

At the Pioneer Mine, the Government charges, the men went out on strike before arbitration could be started. The union heads say they held up their strike for a week, hoping for arbitration.

The dispute will undoubtedly produce a vigorous debate in the provincial legislature where the Socialist Party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, has sought to amend the law in order to legalize instantaneous strikes.

How seriously the Government regards the entire labor question was indicated by Mr. Pattullo in a public statement when he said: "A strike is the very last weapon that should be resorted to. Under it everybody loses. The Department of Labor of this Province is available at all times to assist employers and employees in peaceful settlement of their differences. The law in this respect must be obeyed and we shall see that it is. I would like to make a special appeal to all the people of our province at this time."

Landon Says Panama Pact Perils Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Nov. 2—Alfred M. Landon attacked the Declaration of Panama neutrality program recently adopted at a conference of the American Republics, in an address here last night, terming the agreement a type of policy this country is not prepared to enforce. He said the compact raised many questions full of peril to the neutrality of the United States.

"The Declaration sets up a hazy new zone on the high seas within which we would be supposed to enforce a streamlined and dramatic kind of neutrality," said the former Republican Presidential nominee. "The Country and the Senate must demand full particulars and thorough debate to come to an understanding of the risky possibilities it presents.

"This Declaration of Panama so well illustrates the President's enthusiasm for new and dramatic things. In our international affairs we have no law and are considering no bill, which is as full of dangerous possibilities as this one.

"To undertake the enforcement of this declaration would be taking on the greatest job ever assumed by any Nation in history. Of course, this assumes we have the ability to enforce it, which ability we do not come near to having now."

Mr. Landon spoke before the Men's Brotherhood of the First Methodist Church here.

Leader of Women in Americas

By a Staff Photographer

Senora Ana Rose S. de Martinez Guerrero

Argentine woman named by Governing Board of Pan American Union as Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Argentine Woman Now Heads Inter-American Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The governing board of the Pan American Union has selected Senora Ana Rose S. de Martinez Guerrero, of Argentina, to be chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, formed in 1928 to advance the status of women in the Americas and reorganized at last year's Pan American Conference at Lima, Peru.

Senora Martinez Guerrero's appointment puts leadership of the Commission outside the United States for the first time. It also closes one more chapter in a controversy between women's groups in this country over the ousting of Miss Doris Stevens, noted feminist, from the Commission.

The place of Miss Stevens, founder and long-time chairman, was taken last spring by Miss Mary Winslow, a champion of protective legislation who disagrees with the former chairman's equal rights views. Miss Winslow was not named chairman, however, since most of the members preferred a Spanish-speaking person in that post.

New Vice-Chairman of the Commission is Senorita Minerva Bernadino, a feminine leader of the Dominican Republic, who has been associated with the Commission for four years at its headquarters in the Pan American Union here.

Senora Martinez Guerrero will preside over the conference until the next regular Pan American conference in 1943.

Other members recently named to the Commission under its new status are: Bolivia, Senora Carmen Bustamente de Lozada; Brazil, Senhora Rosalina Coelho Lisboa Miller; Chile, Senora Marta Vergara de Chamudes; Colombia, Senora Maria Currea de Aya; Cuba, Senora Elena Mederos de Gonzalez; Ecuador, Senora Rosa Huerta de Viteri Lafronte; El Salvador, Senora Elena de Castro; Guatemala, Senorita Ana R. Espinoza; Honduras, Senora Mariana de Caceres; Mexico, Senora Amalia Caballero de Castillo Ledon; Nicaragua, Senora Hena Lagos de De Bayle; Panama, Senora Esther Neira de Calvo; Paraguay, Senora Carmen G. de Ynsfran; Perus, Senorita Belen de Osma; Uruguay, Doctora Sofia Alvarez de Demicheli; and Venezuela, Senorita Luisa Martinez.

State to Referee Chrysler Debate

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — The scene of negotiations in the dispute between Chrysler Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers shifted Nov. 2 to the office of Gov. Luren D. Dickinson.

Acting in conjunction with the State Labor Mediation Board, Governor Dickinson intervened Nov. 1 with the request that all participants in the deadlocked conferences at Detroit meet with him and the Board here at the State Capital.

"We have been advised that no material progress has been made this week," he said. "We hope you will agree that the State cannot sit idly by without making every possible effort to end this situation."

James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, who has been directing negotiations, adjourned the Detroit conference indefinitely, but said the action "should not be interpreted as a break-up of Federal negotiations."

Today's meeting was the second attempt by the State Board to end the tie-up which began nearly four weeks ago with a production dispute at Chrysler's main Dodge plant and spread until an estimated 100,000 workers have been made idle. The first attempt failed when the Corporation protested the time was "not proper" for State intervention.

Members of the Board attended the Detroit conferences for a time as observers, but withdrew when Dewey arrived.

Dewey planned to attend the Lansing meeting, "out of courtesy to the Board," but said he believed it would "result in considerable delay in settling the dispute." He said negotiations would resume in Detroit when the conferences here were over.

Judge Emerson R. Boyles, legal adviser to Gov. Dickinson, said mounting costs of relief for idle workers made it necessary for the State to act.

Western Union's 'Union' Is Banned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to disestablish its Association of Western Union Employees as a bargaining agency and reimburse employees for dues deducted from pay envelopes since July 5, 1935.

The Board order, issued Nov. 1, was based on a finding that the 20-year-old Association was "supported and dominated" by the Company.

The Board ruled that the Company had discouraged membership of its employees in labor organizations other than the Association of Western Union Employees by giving employment preference to those who were willing to join the Association.

The Board's decision did not disclose the amount of dues to be repaid but Joseph P. Selly, Vice President of the American Communications Association (Congress of Industrial Organizations), said in New York that it would be "more than $500,000." The case was filed by the A. C. A.

Western Union officials declined to comment pending receipt of the official text of the order.

Koloman Daranyi

BUDAPEST (AP)—Koloman Daranyi, who passed on Nov. 1 after a protracted illness was Hungarian Premier from October, 1936, to May, 1938.

Mr. Daranyi was the sponsor of Hungary's five-year economic reconstruction plan. He sponsored the first anti-Semitic bill in the history of modern Hungary which was adopted just before he was succeeded by Dr. Bela Imredy.

Flying After Latin-American Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—One pertinent question being asked around this West Coast shipping center these days is: "What can this community do to increase its foreign trade with South America and develop as well a genuine feeling of neighborliness?"

Ever since Ben Cherrington, Director of the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations, visited this city last spring there has been a ground swell of opinion in the direction of doing something more than just talk.

And not long ago Thomas J. Watson, just-retired President of the International Chamber of Commerce, while here to see the Golden Gate Fair and his International Business Machines Exhibit there, was interviewed about his slogan, "World Peace Through World Trade," and the application of this theory to South America.

Practical Business Methods

Mr. Watson, who has been closely associated with the Pan American Union on the cultural side, and even more intimately connected with South American countries through placement of International Business Machines offices there, urged that American businessmen "be practical about South American development and relationship."

He recommended that businessmen actually visit South American countries and instead of spending all the time in sightseeing sit down and discuss with South American businessmen some of their similar problems; how their businesses might work out a reciprocal relationship; what kind of marketing methods are best for American goods in South America and for South American goods in North America—in general a commonsense, businesslike, but cordial, relationship.

San Franciscans have come to the same conclusion. Just how they have come to this decision is a little vague. But inquiry shows that the decision was reached largely through the vigorous efforts of the Manager of the Foreign Trade Association here—William Montgomery.

Result of Mr. Montgomery's work is what is believed to be the first business development trip of its kind to be sent from a North American city to South America.

Through the co-operation of Pan American Airways office here, the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association is sending a party of at least 10 San Francisco businessmen with possible markets in South America by air on a 2½-month trip of 23,000 miles.

Learning Spanish

The party will visit every country but Venezuela and Bolivia, which have been omitted because of the difficult itinerary.

Members of the party which Pan American will fly (at a 30 per cent special tour rate) include the head of a leather goods firm, an electric tool company president, and an export-import broker. The Foreign Trade Association and the City of San Francisco will be represented.

But what is most interesting is the fact that over one-half of the party speak Spanish and the others are attempting to learn all they can of the language before leaving two months hence.

The Department of State in Washington and all the South American countries to be visited have indicated their co-operation in furthering other such tours.

Airlines to Pacific Coast Extend Summer Schedules

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—For the first time in the history of airline operations in the United States, passenger transports flown between New York and the West Coast this year will maintain their summer frequency of schedules at least until December.

Two of the lines intend to operate their planes, both "day-planes" and sleepers, throughout the winter on their present schedules.

Heretofore schedules have been curtailed about Nov. 1 to accommodate the drop in passenger passenger traffic, a seasonal phenomenon not influenced particularly by a falling off of the vacation trade.

One transcontinental carrier, American Airlines, this week added one coast-to-coast flight, bringing to ten the number of daily round-trip flights made by American, Trans-Continental & Western Air, Inc., and United Air Lines.

C. R. Smith, President of American airlines, attributed the sustained patronage to "routine acceptance of air transportation by the public." John B. Walker, Regional Traffic Manager for United, said advance reservations indicated winter vacation travel to the West Coast would be larger than ever.

The European war may be playing a part in increasing the patronage of domestic carriers of all descriptions. All the transcontinental routes said they expected added travel to the "sun country" of the Southwest and Far West during winter months.

As a group, air carriers have purchased eight 21-passenger transports and three 14-passenger sleepers since last summer. The sleepers will be put in service by the principal north-south carrier, Eastern Air Lines.

American Airlines ordered 20 additional transports for delivery next spring, and Transcontinental & Western Air at the same time will begin flying the first of the new four-motored, 33-passenger Boeing transports.

Added safety has been achieved by a more rigorous supervision of flight planning and more frequent checkup on personnel, both as to physical fitness and flying technique. Last winters' crash record was the result of close co-operation between the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the airlines.

If the weather looked bad, planes stayed aground.

TWA already has lengthened its transcontinental flight time by 40 minutes to permit pilots to fly around local storms without falling behind schedule.

By the close of the year all domestic air carriers expect to have carried about 2,000,000 passengers in 1939, as compared with 1,200,000 in 1938.

Slight Damage Done By Jamaican Storm

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—A tropical hurricane heading toward Eastern Cuba skirted the northeast coast of Jamaica Nov. 1 but did little damage on the island.

A few banana barges were reported sunk in high seas kicked up by the heavy wind and some trees were blown down on banana plantations. Growers suffered scant losses, however, since their crop has been harvested.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Governments: Should Only One Man Rule?

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"When we started this series, talking about the war and democracy versus dictatorships, the question was raised as to whether or not the respective governments engaged can be so simply classified. That is a fair question. Certainly Britain and France are both democracies. Yet they are different from one another. The United States is another type of democracy.

"Taking the dictatorships, we have Germany as one type, Italy as another, Russia as a third, and Japan pretty well coming in that classification."

Question: "Isn't it a fact that even the definition of democracy must change with the war, that Chamberlain and Daladier are virtual dictators and that the United States would be in the same boat in case of a war?"

Answer: "Democracy is not necessarily changed by war. It remains essentially sound but does take certain temporary departures to insure victory. This does not mean permanent dictatorships. After the World War, Britain, France and the United States quickly returned to democracy as it was before the war."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, could you tell us of the difference between the two major dictators? Is it true that Hitler and Stalin pursue the same form of government?"

Answer: "As to the form of government there may be some dispute, but without doubt the will of Hitler and the will of Stalin are both absolute and unrestrained in any way by political parties or fixed plans. This has always been the case since Hitler really took power. But in the case of Stalin his absolute power only came about relatively recently by the gradual taking over of power through purge.

"The original Russian setup called for a leader who was more or less restrained by an inner council of the Communist Party. Discussion was permitted within the group. Lenin attempted to keep this formula although he more and more was forced into a dictatorship, which permitted of some persuasion, however, by the controlling group. Stalin, on his part, seeking to force through only his own plans, had to crush every critic in his party. Today he rules without restraint. The fact that he has changed the Communist doctrine is clear from his ability to make an accord with Hitler."

Question: "You speak of discussion. This is of course the key to democracy. But might not a government succeed without discussion if it was wisely, if completely, ruled by one man?"

Answer: "Where is the wise man? In Italy you often see signs marked on walls reading 'Mussolini is always right.' But is he? No, the danger of leaving government in one man's hands, no matter how wise and benevolent, is the worst sort of gambling. Look around at the present cases. Germany is a great race, yet it took over the Austrian Hitler as its 'wise man.' Is he? The Russians find not even a Slav ruling them but a relentless Georgian, the man Stalin. Is he the 'wise man'?

"Let's go back in history to a man who was undoubtedly brilliant, clever and tremendously successful up to a point—Napoleon. Was he the wise man we are looking for? Events prove otherwise.

"Napoleon was a shining example of the dictatorship which gradually rids itself of all freedom of discussion in order to have complete power. Pretty soon the leader is surrounded by only 'yes' men and so has no access to truth. He goes on, therefore, blindly, inevitably cracking up at the end despite great promise in his early days. That's why democracy seems certain to endure while dictatorships pursue the course of sky rockets, with only a burned-out piece of stick to remind us of the once breathtaking, fiery rise. Such is the course of history."

Question: "You speak of the absolute power of Hitler and Stalin, which we know involves rigid suppression through great secret police forces, S. S. troops, etc. Doesn't Mussolini have the same power?"

Answer: "No. In Italy the King, the army and the Roman Catholic church are all independent, to some degree, of Mussolini's will. Thus centers of resistance exist in the country while the police methods are much milder than in Germany or Russia. Even the limited amount of discussion this makes possible has shown its value in Italy. Italy today is a country more united in its policies than the other countries with dictatorships and has steered a difficult course around war, standing to gain much from this position. The Italian people have not had to pay anywhere near the price paid by the people of Germany and Russia in the last year."

Question: "What about the economics of the so-called totalitarian system of Russia, Germany and Italy. And why the term 'totalitarian'?"

Answer: "Totalitarian comes from 'total' and means, in this instance, complete—the complete control of both economics and politics. In a totalitarian state everything is under the complete control of the state. While most of these states have a single will to run them, in the case of Japan parties still exist although the effect is much the same. There are some differences in the four economic systems, too."

Question: "How do these systems compare with the economic control in democracies which, in this time of war, seem to be much the same?"

Answer: "We are going to turn that question over to our guest speaker for today—Professor Elliott of Harvard. As head of the Department of Government he is just the one to answer that important issue —on Fireside page 111."

Three Concepts of Government

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; Globe; © International

Is It Government Of, By, and For The People?

Top row (left to right): America's three branches of government. President Roosevelt. Vice-President Garner and Representative Bankhead who preside over the two houses of Congress. Chief Justice Hughes.

Middle row (left to right): Government in Great Britain. King George and Prime Minister Chamberlain. Chamberlain, Parliamentary leader. Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice.

Bottom row (left to right): Government in Germany. Three views of Reichsführer Hitler, who has collected all authority in the German State in his hands.

Democracies: A Study in Varieties

By William Y. Elliott

Even before England and France went into this war their governments were beginning to act, under the permissions of their parliaments, to control the whole economies along lines of war planning. Does this mean that Democracies have gone over to the dictator form of government?

The fear that going into a war may destroy Democracy and all the constitutional protections of our liberties has had an important effect on American opinion. The examples of controlled press and radio and the extensive regimentation of industry and agriculture by democratic governments in Europe have added to this fear. What are the facts?

It is certainly true that both in France and in England the governments have extended war-time controls over their economies, though to nothing like the degree the Fascist or Communist states have done. Factories are still operated by their own managers and war supplies are produced on a basis that allows reasonable profits in spite of the heavy taxation and the planning that is necessary. But people forget that in England a press still exists that can criticize every action of the Government, that a Parliament elected by the people acts as a constant censor of the Government's policies, and that men are not put in prison or shot for differences of opinion, even for opposing the war.

Parliamentary Government

Look back at the last war and you will see that these controls were also put on in the Democracies in order to win the war and to support the fighting forces at the front, but they were removed gradually at the end of the war, and such regimentation as business has had since has been produced far more by pressures for social security or business stability than from war-time experiments.

Parliamentary government meant in its origins "government by talk," that is, free discussion. It became government that controlled the crown and the executive only when Parliament got the power of the purse. This Parliament still retains today in England and in France. It can refuse to support any government which it distrusts, but it can also entrust the most sweeping powers to the executive to act by decree in emergencies, and always has done so. It is not true to say that England and France have ceased to be Democracies.

But what about the differences between French and British governments? Have these not disappeared during the war? Some of them have. France during the crisis ceases to be a government with a weak executive dependent upon shifting party alignments. Parliamentary majorities are built up by the unity of national front through a process of lasting coalition, utterly different from the situation in peace when a single party group of the fifteen or so in the Chamber of Deputies or in the Senate may throw out a Minister by withdrawing its support. Today in France only the Communist Party offers any opposition to the Government's steadfast pursuit of the war, and that party has been suppressed because of its connections with Russia, a foreign state now giving aid to the enemy, Germany.

In England, too, the same unity of party front is present for the war and elections are postponed. There the independent Labor Party, a small group, is the only proponent of peace, and that more for strategic purposes than anything else.

The differences remain. In France the parliamentary Commissions still represent all parties and watch every act of the executive and administrative branches of the Government, while in England the Cabinet and the Civil Service exercise the same broad powers to operate the ordinary administration, free of detailed supervision.

Parliament in England is much more a body of outside critics of general policy and it is kept under much stricter discipline by the right of the Prime Minister to call a general election at any time that one seems necessary to him. That fact probably serves to keep Chamberlain in control of a situation where many Englishmen feel that another national leader would be preferable.

American System

America's type of Government is a different thing altogether. It has a President who runs the whole of the executive departments of the Government and who is not dependent for his tenure of office on Congress. He is elected for four years by the people and stays in no matter what happens to change the sentiment of the country in the meanwhile. Congress can block him, but it cannot get rid of him as it could in a parliamentary system.

The result is that the President has come to be a party leader whose efficiency depends upon his hold on Congress, and this he must maintain at all costs both by playing on public opinion and by skillful use of his appointing power, even 'by patronage and by spending to bring Congressmen around to a point of view. But in times of crisis the President, too, is likely to rise above partisan politics and to have the support of both parties, once the national interest is clearly recognized. He is never free from criticism and the Senate is always a temperamental body whose members do not have much regard for party alignments. It has been a thorn in the flesh of many a President.

The Democracies, both parliamentary and presidential, can act with the same unity that the dictators are able always to enforce, but only in times of crisis. The real danger of Democracy is that the war may move into an era of perpetual crisis where the restraints on power disappear through long disuse.

A Council of States at Our Fireside

We had an unusually distinguished group of councilors at our fireside today. They had heard that the question of types of government was raised so came to give us their opinions.

Hammurabi

First rose Hammurabi, who 4,000 years ago made Babylon the leading empire of the world.

"My land is marked by terraced towers, each having a broad base, from which mount smaller, thinner layers, the highest being a mere peak. Such pyramids are stable and withstand the strain of time. A state must be like that. First comes the great class of toilers, held as slaves and serfs, then artisans, then merchants, above them the priests, then nobles, lastly I. Each favored group rests on a larger, less-favored one. I rule over all, draw wealth from all, keep all in place, subject all to unchanging laws!"

Samuel

As he sat down, up stood the prophet Samuel. He was tall, thin-faced, dark-eyed, with long white hair and flowing, uncombed beard.

He said (in résumé), "I am against kings, and government by kings. They will take your sons for charioteers and cavalrymen. They will put policemen over you. They will make you sow their wheat, reap their harvests and toil in blacksmith shops to pound out instruments of war. They will turn your daughters into cooks and bakers. They will take your fields and vineyards for taxes. They will turn your nation into servants. Do not accept a government by kings!"

Such were the views of the nomadic patriarch and they had great weight, but seemed to be for a world that lived on cheese and dried goats' meat.

Tiglath-pileser

At any rate they made no impression on the next councilor, Tiglath-pileser III, the most elegantly dressed man in the room.

"I am an Assyrian," he said, "master of Nineveh, monarch of Asia. My power is irresistible and rests on force. For me all men are prey. I am the master hunter. I stole the very throne I hold. I rove from the Black Sea to the Nile, gathering the gold of temples, the grain of farms, the precious stones in royal palaces. States rest on force and wealth on plunder. You have read 'Behold they come swiftly. None shall be weary nor stumble; none slumber nor sleep. Their arrows are sharp; their bows bent. Their horses hoofs are as flint; their chariot wheels as a whirl wind. They roar as lions, lay hold of their prey and carry it away—none shall deliver it.' That was written of my Assyrian army. That's how we rule!"

Pericles

Pericles, the master of Athens, whose city enjoyed the admiration of the world, arose with dignity.

"I am the leader of the world's foremost city. I am chosen by a group of the people and remain under their direct control. They are masters; I am their servant. My glory is to serve them well. For my service they re-elect me every year. Due to the freedom they maintain or to their genius, or to both, they have created the finest art, literature, and architecture that adorns any city in the world and have learned more of the universe than was ever known by men before. This is self-government by the elite. Athens is an oligarchic democracy, an absolutely free, completely unrestrained regime, directed by the upper ten thousand."

Louis XIV

Then more resplendent than all who had spoken before, arose wizened old, Louis, the "Grand Monarch," who had personally dominated Europe 60 years. He was the archetype and envy of all the kings and princes on the continent. He said one word with haughtiness and sat down with arrogance. It was: "I am the state."

William Tell

After him a strange, rosy-faced rustic, called William Tell arose. "You almost forgot me," he said. "I ought to have come before. Excuse me for rising out of turn. I speak for a few thousand cow herders in three Swiss counties. We are poor and humble men. But we are free. We have no masters. We are the state."

Never before in all the world had peasants acted like that. It was man's first democracy.

Machiavelli

Niccolo Machiavelli stepped forward next.

"What do I think of government? My life among unscrupulous, scheming, plotting princes has taught me a thing or two. He governs who has the power. Might makes right. The end justifies the means. There's no price too great for success.

"But why am I telling you all this? You can read it in my Discourses and The Prince. Perhaps you don't believe what I wrote. A lot of people in my time didn't too. That's one reason my program is so successful. People don't actually believe it until it's too late."

John Locke

The Englishman, John Locke, prophet of balanced government, defender of individual liberty arose, and with great dignity, poise and assurance said:

"I'm a strong believer in man's common sense; also a firm advocate of individual liberty. You will find in my 'Two Treatises of Government' my real thoughts on political organizations. Sovereignty as I see it resides in the people.

"Governments can be classified by the numbers concerned in making laws. When a few make the laws, its an oligarchy. If one man makes the law, its a monarchy. I'm a firm believer in government by the majority—a system such as England has developed in its parliamentary system."

Rousseau

Hardly had Locke seated himself, before there stepped forward a sensitive, sympathetic looking, and intellectual Frenchman. It was Jean Jacques Rousseau.

"My politics have been outlined in my 'Social Contract.' If you study that you will see what I believe to be the foundations of real democracy. There must be equality and justice. The setting up of a political body is a real contract between the people and the chiefs chosen by them. The people surrender their rights to the community. But sovereignty resides in the people. The state, is only a public person, call it a collective mind, a collective conscience, if you will."

Washington

George Washington next arose.

"America's Declaration of Independence states that 'governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed' to insure certain inalienable rights, such as 'Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' That is my political creed.

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Lincoln

Lastly there arose Abraham Lincoln.

"I have faith in man," he said. "I also have faith that right makes might. It was that faith that empowered me to do my duty as I understood it, during those trying years in America's history.

"A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism.

"But why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?

"Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all . . . difficulties."

Italian Cabinet Changes Favor King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 2—No change in Italian policy is involved in the cabinet shake-up of Oct. 31, says an editorial in Premier Benito Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia. In fact the event is given out as merely a Fascist "changing of guard," one which was long overdue since the last change of any consequence came almost exactly two years ago.

No doubt the explanation is substantially true, since the change of policy which had held Italy staunchly neutral instead of rushing to arms in Germany's defense, when its Axis partner faced the British and French armies over the invasion of Poland, clearly came about two months ago. The Cabinet changes appear to be partly the outcome of that change; there is no reason to suppose they indicate fresh changes to come.

But when Il Popolo goes on to berate the foreign democratic press for seeing in the changes a trend away from Germany, prompted by internal dissatisfaction with the Axis and to declare that there is no such thing as differences of opinion in Italy, then it would appear to stray away from the rather obvious facts.

Army Played Part

The change of policy which became generally known about the time that President Roosevelt cabled King Victor Emmanuel to use his influence in the cause of peace on Aug. 25 was clearly the result of the interplay of various influences. It was a change that overruled the well-known intentions of Signor Mussolini and the Fascist militia to at least make a show of supporting Germany.

The elements contributing to bring about the change were primarily the Italy Army proper—as opposed to the youthful Fascist militia—and with it the Italian people, both of which had been through the tension and strain of three big military adventures—the Ethiopian, Spanish, and Albanian—in the past four years and have not been convinced that any one of the adventures has been worth the enormous effort. With these two elements was the King and his son, Prince Umberto, both of whom have retained the confidence and affection of the people to an extraordinary degree and both of whom have sensed that public opinion was entirely against embroilment in the war. To this anti-war sentiment was added the Vatican, which, having supported the expedition to help the Roman Catholic insurgent cause in Spain, has now set out on a straight course for peace.

Changes in Party

Within the Fascist Party itself this contest of divergent influences had produced corresponding differences—which were bound to be reflected sooner or later in Cabinet and other changes. Count Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Reichsführer Hitler on Aug. 10 is known to have swung that energetic Fascist away from any further subservience to Germany's policy, a view which had the concurrence of Dino Grandi, former Ambassador to England.

Friction thereupon sprang up within the Party. Dino Alfieri, Minister of Culture in control of propaganda, persisted in feeding the public with pro-German literature. His removal from all offices in the present shake-up had been long foreseen.

Hero Quietly Supplanted

A more difficult situation attended the case of the popular Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, Achille Starace, a leader of strong pro-German views. Signor Starace is the hero of the young Fascist militia, whose claims he has steadily pressed against those of the regular army under Marshal Pietro Badoglio. There was evident risk in removing one of Signor Starace's great prestige; yet to leave him in his secretarial post would have been a continual obstruction to the Government's newly oriented policy. The difficulty was overcome by including the removal in a general shake-up, thereby allowing it to be less conspicuous than it otherwise might have been; by retaining Signor Starace as head of the Fascist militia, and by placing in the Party secretaryship another popular war hero, Ettore Muti.

As to the high command, Marshal Badoglio, who is known to have been largely instrumental in reconciling Signor Mussolini to the policy of neutrality, has remained undisturbed in his post of Commander-in-Chief. As his Chief of Staff he now has General Graziani, who had had no responsible position since his return from Ethiopia, and for whom a place had to be made.

Changes Favor King

Marshal Graziani had long been a close associate of Marshal Badoglio and is known to be in accord with his friend's views His nomination to his new post was made at the expense of Gen. Alberto Pariani, former Chief of Staff, who, with Gen. Giuseppe Valle, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, also removed, had had considerable dealings with Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Col. Gen Walther von Brauschitsch and other German military leaders, and so were in any event in an embarrassing position with the change of policy.

Both Marshal Badoglio and Marshal Graziani enjoy the confidence of King Victor Emmanuel and the changes generally signalize the growing influence of that self-effacing through shrewd monarch. It is not without significance that in the changes of 1937, the stress was all in the opposite direction, for while the Monarchy was called upon to share the doubtful honor of keeping the conquered Ethiopia under control, through the young Duke of Aosta, as Viceroy of the country, most of the removals, such as Alessandro Lessona, Minister for Italian Africa, were men regarded as closely attached to the Crown.

Fascist Policy

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Fascist press today declared the Italian-German military alliance signed last May remained without change.

Newspapers revived mention of the alliance, which had been missing from their columns since the outbreak of the European War, in comment on Tuesday's shake-up in the Italian Government.

Il Messaggero said that it was "foolish" wishful thinking to look for any connection between the reorganization and relations between the Axis powers.

"To cut short any imaginings it is well to repeat once more that nothing has changed concerning the Axis and nothing is changed concerning the alliance between Italy and Germany."

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, wrote in Il Giornale d' Italia yesterday that the shake-up represented no deviation in Italian policy which, he said, remains "anti-bolshevistic and anti-democratic."

The Government announced, meanwhile, that funds from the liquidation of Italian property in Austria, Sudetenland, and Memel as well as other parts of Germany would be used to make up the property loss of inhabitants of the Italian Tirol who choose to go to Germany under the Italian-German repatriation agreement.

The exchange would be made on the basis of 4½ lire (about 23 cents) to the reichsmark.

Washington's Liquor Sales Take a Decided Drop

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP)—Business is falling off sharply, thank you, the State Liquor Board reported Nov. 1.

Pointing out "it is the purpose of the State Liquor Act to encourage temperance," the Board said it was "pleased to be able to report" that hard liquor sales were the lowest in two years, those of wine the lowest in three years, and that beer sales were less than during any year since 1934.

Shifted by Duce

Wide World

Cabinet Shaken Up

(1) Gen. Attilio Terruzzi takes post of Minister of Colonies, a portfolio lately held by Premier Mussolini.

(2) Lieut. Gen. Luigi Russo, new Undersecretary to Premier.

(3) Lieut. Gen. Achille Starace, changed from Secretary General of Fascist Party to Chief of Staff of the Militia.

(4) Marshal Rodolfo Graziani to be Chief of Staff of the Italian Army in place of Gen. Alberto Pariani.

Contraband vs. Blockade: British Choose Former

By Norman Hill
Professor of International Law, University of Nebraska
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British "blockade" of Germany is not a blockade of the traditional type, although it resembles in many ways that of the World War. In international law it could not be regarded as a blockade at all. The British themselves make no claim that it is.

A genuine blockade would prevent entrance to and egress from the area blockaded on the part of all merchantmen, enemy and neutral. Any vessel attempting to penetrate it would be subject to capture, together with its cargo, regardless of its contraband or noncontraband nature. Ordinarily, in the past, only a few ports or a short coast line has been placed under a blockade. For instance, in the Crimean War of 1854 the mouth of the Danube was blockaded by the enemies of Russia. Occasionally large areas have been included, as in the Napoleonic wars, when Great Britain issued an order in council stopping all trade with that part of the continent which was under French rule, a coast line of more than 500 miles. At the same time, Napoleon ordered a blockade of the British Isles. Such inclusive blockades often have been contested as illegal because they were not enforceable in fact.

Several Objections

A blockade of Germany along traditional lines would be open to several objections from the British point of view. It frequently has been maintained that captures are possible only along the coast which is under patrol and not in distant seas. Great Britain would prefer to use its large fleet to make captures anywhere. Furthermore, under the rules of blockade, it is not legally possible to capture goods going to neighboring neutral ports to be transshipped to the enemy. Germany is bounded by several neutrals, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Denmark, who would be in a position to buy goods from the United States or other countries and transship them into Germany.

Great Britain is anxious to stop such trade. Doubtless Great Britain is hesitant to employ a legal blockade because it does not want to use as much of its fleet to patrol the coast as might be necessary in order to avoid the charge of a "paper blockade." Finally, there would be no purpose in capturing neutral ships as a blockade would require.

The British purpose of injuring Germany behind its front line by striking at its trade can be more satisfactorily accomplished by resort to the law of contraband. By defining contraband broadly, Great Britain can starve the enemy just as effectively, or even more so, than by a blockade, and with less likelihood of neutral objection. The British "blockade" is, in fact, contraband warfare.

Helpful to Enemy

In general, contraband consists of goods helpful to the enemy in war. International law has developed a three-fold classification of commodities: absolute contraband, conditional contraband, and free goods. The first consists, in theory, of those things which are used for fighting purposes, as arms and munitions. The second include those goods which are useful both for warfare and for peace-time activities, such as textiles which can be made into army uniforms as well as into garments for civilians. The third are, in theory, commodities useful only for innocent purposes.

This law of contraband, as modified by British practice, can be employed with great success. It permits the capture of goods helpful to the enemy anywhere on the high seas and not, as in the case of blockade, only within a limited area. The cargo of any vessel, neutral or enemy, may be searched, and captured if found to come within the contraband classification. It is permissible, moreover, to capture absolute contraband bound for Holland or any other neutral state to be transshipped to Germany.

To these natural advantages of contraband captures, Great Britain had added others, some of which were regarded by neutrals as illegal in 1914-1918. It lengthened the contraband list during the World War to include many commodities hitherto regarded as free goods. For instance, cotton was made absolute contraband on the ground that it was used in the manufacture of explosives. During the World War, the British came to disregard the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband, capturing either wherever found, even though destined immediately to Holland or Denmark. In the present war the distinction has been maintained, with food classified as conditional contraband. As a neutral, the United States protested against British contraband practices in 1914-18, but as a belligerent we acquiesced. Consequently, we are in no position to object now.

"Blacklist" Issued

British "blockade" by contraband captures is augmented by other practices. There is a "blacklist" containing names of hundreds of business firms located in neutral countries, presumed to be friendly to Germany, with whom Englishmen cannot trade because those firms might be in a position to strengthen Germany's economic position. In order to prevent such neutrals as Holland and Denmark from selling their own products to Germany and then replenishing their supply by foreign purchases, Great Britain assumes the right to block any imports by those neutrals in excess of usual peace-time needs. To minimize neutral inconvenience in contraband captures, several ports have been designated along the British coast and in the Mediterranean for neutral merchantmen to stop and be searched, after which their voyage may proceed unmolested if no contraband has been found.

That the present contraband warfare accomplishes its purpose may be seen from announcements made weekly by the British Government. At the end of the first month of war, Winston Churchill announced that the Navy had seized 150,000 more tons of contraband than had been lost by U-boat activities. Its effect in the World War can be thoroughly understood only by those who witnessed German poverty in 1919. Can it bring Germany to its knees now, in view of its strength in the air? While it is too soon to answer this question, one may safely predict that it will work havoc in the economic life of the country.

Hitler-Mussolini Postcards Placed Under Nazi Ban

BERLIN, Nov. 2 (AP)—Postcards depicting Adolf Hitler and Premier Mussolini together with the inscription "Der Führer and Il Duce have decided: peace;" were among a series of articles prohibited yesterday by the Propaganda Ministry under the law for protection of national symbols.

Among the other articles barred were stickers with a Swastika and the inscription, "Adolf Hitler, Our Leader for Peace;" wine glasses with the engraving, "One People, One Reich, one Führer;" jigsaw puzzles with the likeness of Herr Hitler and the late President Paul von Hindenburg, and postcards showing pigeons feeding before Feldherrnhalle, where the Nazis fell in their abortive putsch of 1923.

Mexican Indians Visit In Full Native Dress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Residents here were surprised recently to see two Huichole Indians from southern Jalisco on the City streets in full regalia, from white cotton blouse and short trousers, thick sandals, rosette-covered straw hat, embroidered belts and scarves, to long braided hair. The Huichole Indians dress much as do North China peasants, in fact, resemble the Chinese in bronze-gold color, slant eyes and flattened features.

Germans Foster Chilean Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Can Germany circumvent the British blockade and maintain indirect trade with South America through neutrals? This questions has been answered affirmatively, in effect, by the German Ambassador in Chile, Baron W. Von Schoen. In a memorandum handed to Foreign Minister Señor Abraham Ortega he expressed the view that "German-Chilean trade can persist on the basis of existing treaties."

The Ambassador, acting on circular instructions to German diplomatic representatives in South America, suggested that exporters from the Reich would ship goods to a neutral port, where Chilean importers could assume ownership. This latter step would be necessary because of the blockade.

Although the German Government has repeatedly voiced its intention to continue to ship goods to Chile, it is understood that the Aguirre Administration will not proceed beyond formal acknowledgment of the ambassadorial memorandum. A supplementary declaration, it is feared, might prejudice its neutral status.

Reports have circulated of local neutral agencies being ready to book German orders "either way" but none of these have been substantiated. On the other hand, the Chilean Central Bank has announced the official suspension of clearing-house operations between the two countries.

Another development which does not accord with the optimistic outlook of the Ambassador is the undisguised German rivalry with Italian commercial activities, openly aimed to appropriate trade hitherto possessed by the Axis partner. This applies especially to textile imports.

A report has circulated here that a delegation of German exporters will soon be embarking for South America on an Italian steamer. The visit is said to have been occasioned by Italian and Swiss competition. Many local German merchants are seeking to avoid permanent loss of their business to Italy if the war is prolonged.

South Americans anticipate a steady expansion of North American trade as this war continues, but not on the scale experienced in the last war. The British Government, in its instructions to merchants and residents, has clearly indicated that it intends to do everything possible to maintain a nearly-normal interchange of products with these republics. Young Britons, impatient to volunteer for active service overseas, have been told bluntly at times, that their duty is to keep the trade flag flying.

There is no local evidence that the Japanese have made special efforts to profit by European trade losses, but South Americans believe these will soon be forthcoming. The Pacific Ocean is free from war-time navigation perils and it is probable that Japan may be interested in the acquisition of ores from the mining republics of the west coast. Under its exchange agreements, Japan would automatically be entitled to greater participation in the import trade. This would mean more sales of Japanese cotton textiles.

Connecticut Boys' Plan Gets No. Carolina Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The New Haven boys' work program is being introduced in Charlotte. It is a program developed by Tracy Redding, boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in New Haven, Conn.

Meetings are held in homes of leading citizens who are members of the Y. M. C. A. or are sympathetic with Y. M. C. A. work. Boys of the sixth grade age are given the most attention.

Crater Park Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—All previous attendance records at Crater Lake National Park were broken in the 1939 season, which ended officially Sept. 30 A total of 225,101 persons visited the area, a gain of 45,301 over the 1938 mark of 179,800, and 23,101 over 1937, the previous record year. Automobiles entering the park totaled 66,722.

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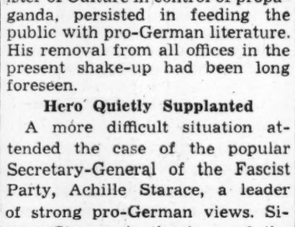

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Manchukuo Takes Over Soya Bean Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN, Manchuria, Nov. 2—Manchuria's King Soya Bean came under complete monopolistic control of the Manchukuo Government yesterday. Foreign enterprise will probably suffer a final blow through this long-forecast step which is in line with Japanese-inspired or directly Japanese-operated policies of long standing in both Manchuria and China.

Through formation of the Soya Bean Control Company, virtually a part of itself, the Government of Manchukuo has arranged to keep within its own hands every aspect of handling Manchuria's most important product.

Capital of 30,000,000 Japanese yen—at present official exchange something over $4,000,000—is being provided by Hsinking (Changchun) and the company is to control beans in their natural state together with bean cakes and bean oil. An oil milling control company is expected to be formed. Another company is expected to undertake chemical manufactures and to arrange for export.

Both foreign and Japanese private companies are drastically affected, and will presumably be put out of business, by this latest of Manchuria's many monopolies. Some of the firms have spent decades in building up their businesses. Urgent efforts have been made to arrange for some latitude but it seems unlikely, on the record, that the Manchukuo Government will be interested in easing the blow.

The soya bean has been a logical object of Government attention since Japan first took over Manchuria in 1931, as it is the primary product. War in Europe has upset the marketing arrangements for Manchuria beans, as Germany was taking about 70 per cent of the output (giving its own goods in barter exchange) and the European war has of course shut off this trade. But presumably the powers at Hsinking, and at Tokyo, think a Government monopoly can best meet this situation.

Japan Changes Under Pinch of War; China Grows More Self-Sufficient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Standing here between Japan and free China, one is impressed with indications from both countries of their increasing trends toward self-sufficiency under war stresses. Both have taken steps to limit imports, both are trying hard to promote home industries, and neither is willing to expend much precious foreign exchange save on munitions not to be obtained at home under any circumstances.

Japan has gone on a semi-totalitarian basis which appears to put domestic industry under additional restrictions daily. At the same time comes word from Chungking that China has now become almost entirely independent of foreign imports and can continue to carry on both economic and military resistance against the Japanese for an indefinite period.

One major difference between the two countries is in their international connections. Japan seems to have cut itself off from any but the shortest-time credits from the democracies, which look upon both its general policies and the tight grip of the army on industries with equal distrust.

China, on the other hand, apparently is due for more long-term export credits from various sources probably including Britain, France, Soviet Russia and the United States, and a recent Chungking visitor was told that about $300,000,000 worth of foreign commercial credits are still unexhausted.

Stocks of imported war materials now on hand are said to be enough to last at least another year, while the Chinese arsenals are turning out rifles, powder, machine-guns and hand-grenades on a basis adequate to keep up a seasonable supply even if trade routes were wholly closed.

China's annual gold production seems to work out to a value of around $7,000,000, as compared with a Japanese production of about $70,000,000.

The wartime capitals—Tokyo for Japan and Chungking for China—dramatize the different kind of war being fought by these Oriental antagonists. On recent visits to both cities this correspondent was struck by the contrasts. No railway runs into primitive Chungking, deep in China's hinterland; I flew there by airplane, and when I got out of the airplane I climbed several hundred stone steps till I reached a road where I could be pulled by a man between shafts.

My first meal in Chungking, and most of the succeeding ones, consisted of native Chinese food taken from plain dishes off a rough wooden table. My first meal in Tokyo was in a highly modern air-conditioned restaurant, the door of which was opened and closed automatically by a photo-electric cell "eye."

Japan is presented as constantly victorious, through a rather puzzling lack either of grand finale or of capitalizing on the victories otherwise. What the newspaper-reading public will take is beyond belief.

Japan Concerned Over Iron Supply

By the Associated Press

Washington

Donald W. Smith, assistant American commercial attaché at Tokyo, has reported to the Commerce Department that "considerable apprehension" prevails in Japan over the possible effect of a long European war upon Japan's iron and steel supply.

The Commerce Department, in making public the report, said Japan was still dependent to a considerable extent for its iron ore upon the colonial possessions of belligerent nations. Likewise, the Department added, Japan's scheduled industrial expansion program was dependent upon obtaining plant equipment from Germany.

Cost increases are expected because of higher freight rates and insurance premiums since the war. Other factors, the report said, are the "admitted inadequacy" of Japanese shipping and uncertainty of future shipments of iron exports from the United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is undergoing profound changes internally and feeling the pinch of war economics at many points as the third year of fighting in China drags on inconclusively.

Dislike of Japanese business for regimentation on the military model increases as shortages of gasoline, electric power, and coal hamper the war machine.

Almost overlooked in the excitement of war has been the profound shift of emphasis from unemployment and overpopulation to an under-supply of labor and a consequent insistence on the need for more population.

Equally penetrating is the lapse of many projects for social betterment.

Even in externals, Japan is changing rapidly. The great industrial cities of Osaka and Kobe focus the change with their development of more heavy industries at the expense of light industries.

Job Now Seeks Them

In Osaka, "the Manchester of Japan," students nearing graduation used to make the rounds humbly seeking employment. Now work seeks them—especially students in commercial and technical schools—and some are known to have been booked as much as three years in advance of graduation.

On the other hand, manufacturers feel increasingly the hand of the Government firmly directing what they shall make, how they shall make it, where they shall dispose of it.

Japan's shortage of electric power has caused the Government to invoke Article 8 of the National General Mobilization Law in order to carry out greater power consumption economy on a legal background.

At the same time, restrictions on use of a number of other major products are being clamped down as Japan increasingly feels the pressures of its own war in China and the war in Europe which—while offering export opportunities—has caused unavoidable upsets in other respects.

The electric power shortage stems from shortage of both water—because of summer drought conditions in certain localities—and coal. This has meant a strong curtailment of numerous Nipponese industries. There has been some voluntary restriction in both private homes and factories.

At the same time, there is some feeling in certain quarters that it is bureaucratic management, not a lack of coal, that is at the root of the power shortage.

Power Monopoly Is Warned

Warnings have been issued by the military to the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, pointing out the grave consequences which the shortage of power must have on heavy industry, and some of the larger industrialists in the Kwansai District are said to be planning damage suits against the huge monopoly company for failure to live up to power supply contracts.

It appears that nothing short of a minor rebellion of Nipponese industrialists is being brought about against the bureaucracy at the helm of the country's economic control regime. The power shortage is having serious effects upon the cotton, wool, staple fiber, silk, chemical and other industries, which are suffering severe disappointment in their hopes that the European war would cause a boom allowing them to make great sales in Asiatic and Latin American markets.

Strict state control of domestic distribution and consumption of sugar has been instituted under a decision by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. A new control system for mineral oils has been gradually clamped down, centering about the setting up of a large-scale central oil co-operative sales company authorized to conduct the exclusive domestic distribution of oil in accordance with the oil policy of the Government authorities.

Particularly important is a restriction of steel sales in the interest of providing necessary supplies for essential war uses.

Weeds Make the Car Go

Japan's wartime necessity for economizing on gasoline imported from the United States and elsewhere has caused ingenious motorists to fit their cars with all manner of strange devices for burning charcoal and even weeds and other matter in order to produce gas which in turn may be employed by the internal-combustion engine in place of the customary gasoline vapor. The use of acetylene, familiar to motorists of another day as a gas produced from carbide "rocks" for headlight illumination, was prohibited by the Home Ministry because of its danger, but now, under economic pressure, it is allowed.

After July, 1937, the time of the beginning of the China hostilities, a growing demand for labor was accelerated. A vast number of workers were absorbed into military service. At the 1930 period there were 1,300,000 unemployed Japanese workers; these, together with a contingent of new workers appearing as result of the national population increase, bringing the total to 1,690,000, were almost wholly absorbed into manufacturing and other industries by 1936, leaving only a small reservoir of 260,000.

Annual requirement for new labor is now calculated to reach 600,000, while the labor supply available is only about 300,000.

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi, in an editorial discussing population, points out that, "only a few years ago apprehension was entertained as to how food could be provided for an annual increase of about one million in Japan's population in Japan Proper alone and how to find work for its industrial population. Since the outbreak of the China Affair . . . our worry is how to get a sufficient supply of labor. An increase of population is deemed of paramount importance.

"What about the population increase situation in 1938? According to official announcement, the natural increase of population last year was about 660,000, or 9.26 persons per thousand, which was the lowest in the last 20 years. . . . But examination of various factors show that the greatest of the causes is the war. A temporary falling off in the rate of birth means nothing but a sacrifice suffered in this sense and it would be premature to hold a pessimistic view of the future of our population problem. Japan still makes a superior showing as compared even with Italy and Germany."

Army Rule Decreed in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, Nov. 2 (AP)—A martial law decree embracing every strategic point on land or water in The Netherlands gave the Nation's High Command authority today to exercise supreme powers if the country is caught in the northern pincers of the European war.

Covering parts of eight provinces, or all but three in the Northeast — Groningen, Drente and Overijsel—the order affects approximately half of the German-Netherlands frontier. It also applies to centers for flood defense, to virtually all North Sea territorial waters and islands, and to the long dike which locks the northern end of the Zuider Zee.

Troops in Regions

In general, the regions named in the decree already are occupied by troops.

Official sources said the decision was not due to a fear of invasion, but designed to facilitate defenses, including a flood line upon which the Nation depends to prevent war from spreading to its rich and populous western sections.

The decree empowered military authorities to suspend all civil functions, but officials said such action would be taken only in an emergency.

Affected were approximately 500 small towns and villages, situated mostly along the German frontier, the northern and western seacoast, and in regions which would be inundated were The Netherlands invaded. No large cities were affected.

A small section of the Province of Utrecht has been flooded to test the water defense line.

Provinces affected in part by the decree were Limburg, North Holland, Zeeland, North Brabant, Gelderland, and Friesland.

Power of Army

Authoritative quarters emphasized that the decree was not directed against the freedom of the press and that no suppression of newspapers was contemplated.

Military authorities have the power, however, to forbid entrance to the affected areas, expel undesirables, close cafes and theaters, forbid public meetings, and ration food.

Premier Dirk Jan de Geer had declared that martial law might be used to prevent circulation of organs of The Netherlands National Socialist Party.

It was pointed out that while martial law was put into force in the first days of the World War in 1914, the military never exercised the right to supersede civil authority.

A Nation at Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

land and the State conduct an interrelated employment service. Its director described its activities to me as applied to the problem of itinerant labor. Take the strawberry crop, which requires a lot of labor all at once. The employment service sets up field offices in the principal growing areas, it canvasses farmers and records their estimated needs (cutting them in half or a third because of the lesson from experience that the farmer asks for many more hands than he really requires) and then it registers prospective workers, gives them a map of the district with their route to a job marked in red, and tries to meet all needs with local labor. Thus the problem of disorganized, floating itinerants is largely solved, the farmer gets his crop, and the itinerants have a maximum of work at the going wage, not a chiselled rate.

Incidentally, the number of itinerants—who used to pour into Oregon from California as the season advanced, and work up into Washington—was reduced this year by 80 per cent, the employment director estimates. He attributes the decline to cessation of fresh migration from dust-bowl areas, return thence of many itinerants, and settling of others in footholds they have found. Actually, he says, Oregon has received and is grateful for many desirable citizens who came originally in their automobiles, with mattresses and pots and pans tied on, but were first-class farmers and are making new careers for themselves on soil that doesn't blow away.

So the first conclusion of a survey of this peaceful Nation is that in the Northwest things are on the up-and-up, with the first fruits being harvested by those who have sought to improve long-irritating labor relations.

Erwin D. Canham

Atlanta Housing Unit Bid Approved by Authority

ATLANTA, Ga.—Low bidder on the first unit of the $2,500,000 John Hope Homes, low-cost Negro housing project, is Beers-Collins Construction Company of Atlanta, Ga., and Atlanta Housing Authority has recommended acceptance of their $778,600 bid.

Permit has been issued for construction of the $2,227,754 Clark Howell Homes. This project, the largest building permit issued in Atlanta in the last 10 years, is the second of the low-cost housing projects for white residents. It will adjoin Techwood Homes, the first of the low-cost projects, now already in successful operation.

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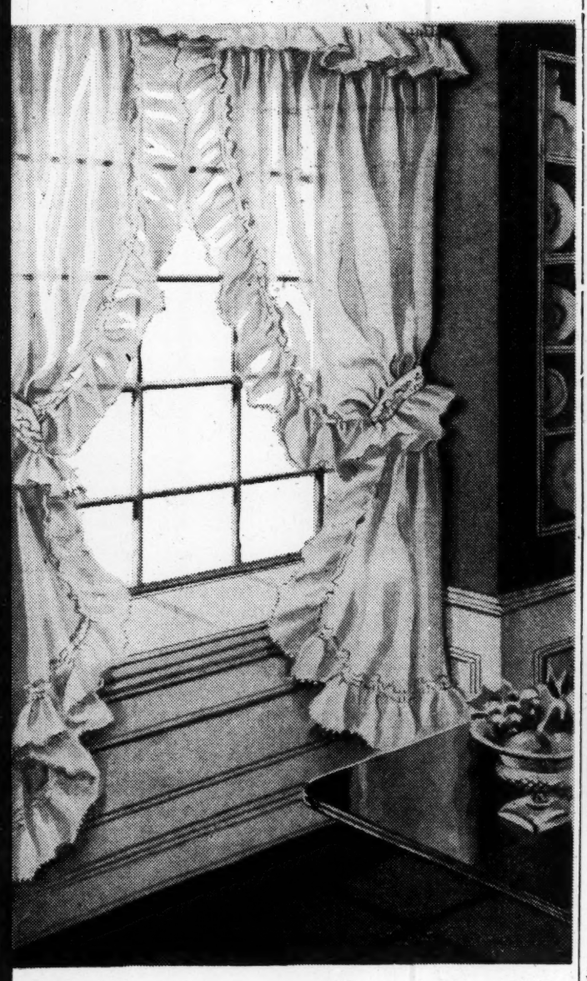

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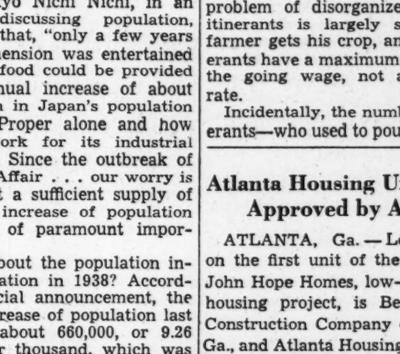

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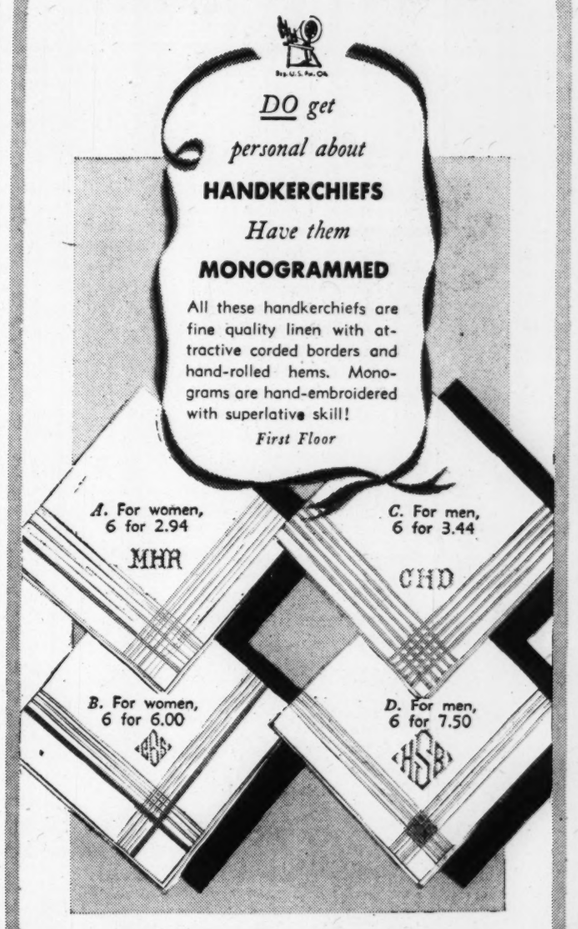

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Stalin Attends Soviet To Welcome New Areas

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP)—Soviet Russia yesterday welcomed two new regions, fruits of the German-Soviet partition of Poland, into membership in the Soviet Union.

The Supreme Soviet, Russia's Parliament, cheered the first appearance of delegates from the two regions—White Russia and the Western Ukraine — carrying Red banners into the chamber where the two houses of Parliament met in extraordinary joint session.

Joseph Stalin was among the delegates who heard a Ukrainian representative declare "our first words are words of gratitude to Comrade Stalin."

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved a resolution admitting the Western Ukraine into the Soviet Union, and uniting the territory with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Series of Elections

The question of incorporating Polish areas seized by Russia, into the Soviet Union, was submitted to the people of the former Polish regions in a series of elections held last month.

On Oct. 28 it was reported that unanimous approval of the union between these areas and Soviet Russia was expressed in a vote by members of a National People's Assembly, a body which had been set up in the former Polish areas.

But in an earlier election, Oct. 22, in which members of the People's Assembly were elected by the population, the balloting was carried out in a way that assured that the Assembly would be composed of Soviet Government-sponsored members.

Only Government - sponsored candidates appeared on the ballots, and voting was not unanimous in favor of these choices. Out of 7,106,277 ballots cast, Government candidates' names were crossed off 573,163, as substitute names did not appear.

In 11 districts, candidates designated by the Government failed in the elections to get the necessary majority, and it was therefore announced that new elections would have to be held in the districts.

Called Solidarity

However, following this first election Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, termed the results of the plebiscite in the Russian-occupied parts of Poland an expression of their "solidarity with the Soviet Government" and desire to "join the Soviet Union."

Official results gave Government-designated candidates in White Russia and the Polish Ukraine more than 90 per cent of the votes.

In explaining why the other 10 per cent voted against the Government, Pravda said:

"This is comprehensible for suffrage was universal, and landlords, former officials, merchants, factory owners, priests, and kulaks participated in the voting.

Pravda said under Russian rule the "landless and small peasants and farm laborers have received the land robbed from them by landlords, monasteries, and high officials.

Candidates elected by the poll took their places in national assemblies in the Western Ukraine Oct. 26 and in White Russia on Oct. 28 to vote on ratifying annexation of the two areas by Russia.

Queen Sets Example in War Work

Wide World

Busy Needles Click in Buckingham Palace

Queen Elizabeth sits at the head of the table in Buckingham Palace when her ladies in waiting gather to knit socks, sweaters, gloves, and other woolen garments for the soldiers. All over Britain other groups of women are following the example set by their Queen.

U. S.-Soviet 'Debate': Reply to Molotoff

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—American-Russian relations continue in the stage of hard-hitting diplomatic debate. Late last night, with the re-issue of messages received by President Roosevelt from Michael I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the U. S. S. R., emphasizing the value of the independence of small nations—including Finland—the United States sought indirectly to answer the charge from Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff that the American President is intervening improperly.

For, on April 16, Mr. Kalinin earnestly thanked the President for messages akin to those which Premier Molotoff now describes as meddlesome. On that date, the President had asked Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini for a ten-year guarantee of the territorial integrity of specified nations, including Finland. There was no necessity for a reply from Mr. Kalinin, since the Roosevelt messages had not been addressed to him. But with "an expression of profound sympathy," the Soviet Executive cabled his "cordial congratulations" on the "noble appeal which you have addressed to the Governments of Germany and Italy." The initiative, Mr. Kalinin continued, finds "most ardent response in the hearts of the peoples of the Soviet Socialist Union."

The President Replies

To this warm expression of Russian thanks, the President replied in hitherto unpublished words: "I have received your friendly message and am glad to learn that your views with regard to my efforts on behalf of world peace are similar to those expressed to me by the heads of numerous other States."

The White House purpose in making public these interchanges was to stress the contention that an appeal against aggression on small countries in April was applauded by the Soviet Union, whereas today it is scorned. It was part of the general critical offensive launched by the President and Stephen T. Early, his secretary, yesterday. The other outstanding feature was Mr. Early's charge that the Molotoff speech, criticizing the American repeal of the arms embargo, was timed to precede an important House vote on the matter. His theory was that the Soviet officials expected to support the charges of anti-repeal Congressmen that repeal of the arms embargo was dangerous.

To the contrary, the Molotoff remarks produced a strong speech by Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts. Demanding recall of the American Ambassador from Moscow, and strongly defending embargo repeal. Representative Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, leading the opposition, was put into the position of quasi-alliance with Premier Molotoff's thesis—an ironic position in view of his long anti-Communist record.

White House Conference

Mr. Roosevelt meanwhile learned at first hand of the State Department's growing concern at the pressure of Russian expansion. Loy W. Henderson, head of the Russian Section at the Department, was called to the White House and while there was no word as to what he discussed with the President, undoubtedly he outlined the reasons why the Department's experts have come to look at the Russo-German collaboration in a more serious light than two months ago.

There is now a tendency to consider that Russia has thrown its weight into the German side of the European scales as a means of offsetting the United States' economic weight on the Allied side. It is considered that Russia has decided on stalemate and exhaustion of the European powers as the outcome most favorable to a workers' revolution, and therefore is prepared to aid Germany as best it can in the hope of averting an overwhelming Allied victory.

Further than that, there is some evidence at hand in the State Department to suggest that Russia may be going into a new period of collaboration with private light industry which would resemble the earlier new economic policy or NEP period in which socialization was relaxed.

New View on Industry

It is noted that light industry thus far has been left in private hands in the Polish areas taken over by Russia. And Russia may be hoping for a degree of nationalization in Germany due to the war which would reduce the differences between the German and Russian systems, particularly if Germany went through a strong shift to the leftward after the war.

Finally, there are those at the State Department who suggest that Russia considers the breakdown of capitalism as predicted by Karl Marx to have proceeded further in Germany than in the democratic countries. Thus Germany, especially when weakened by war, may now be considered more nearly ripe for changes which would bring it toward collaboration with Russia, and this reasoning would leave the more stable "imperialist and militarist" democracies as the chief and ultimate Russian opponents.

The President in all probability heard these lines of development and possibly outlined for him on the basis of the State Department's studies of the situation, and may have taken his subsequent decision to continue his debate with Russia over the future of Finland, on these grounds.

Finland Affirms Right of Self-Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 2—This strategically placed nation is today striving to maintain a firm attitude in defense of its neutrality, faced by the surprising demands which Soviet Russia disclosed in Prime Minister Vyachaslaff Molotoff's declaration to the Supreme Soviet.

Both officials and public opinion today is reitetrating Finland's determination to maintain "the right of self-defense."

But hints of "far-reaching concessions to Russia are being made provided Finland's independence is safeguarded.

As the Finnish delegation, negotiating with the Soviets, returned to Moscow, uneasiness was felt here as the result of the Soviet Premier's statement which included a request for rectification of the Finnish-Soviet border from the Isthmus of Karelia and the leasing of Finnish territory for a naval base at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland.

Particularly Finnish officials regret that the Soviets should have found it opportune to reveal the extent of the Russian proposals while the negotiations were still proceeding under a veil of diplomatic secrecy.

On the other hand, such revelation is advantageous in that the prolonged uncertainty regarding the Soviets' terms has been trying to the Finns' patience.

So far, the Finns are endeavoring not to yield on two points. First, they hope to avoid any pact or alliance which could conceivably infringe their neutrality. Second, they refuse to renounce the "right of self-defense." This is evidently directed against the establishment of any military protectorate analogous to the kind the Soviets established over Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which Finland considers tantamount to curtailment of sovereignty.

These points Foreign Minister J. Eljas Erkko clearly expounded at the defense meeting at the Swedish theater here. "There are values which even a small nation cannot sacrifice," declared Mr. Erkko, and, "when such essential values are in question Finland knows which path to choose, however difficult.

"Apart from this Finland is willing to make far-reaching practical concessions and will continue negotiating unless the door is irrevocably closed."

Meeting the challenge of the Russian Premier, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, with restrained dignity Mr. Erkko scouted the Russian's insinuation that Finland has been influenced by a third power, and voiced the feeling that the Russians sought to undermine existing treaties.

In case of war superficially the vast Russian odds against small Finland seem overwhelming, but several factors operate in Finland's favor. Thus, much Soviet mechanized equipment needs replacement or thorough overhauling after the Polish campaign. Finland's dense forests interspersed with lakes and granite hills provide a barrier against swift mechanized advances. "General Winter" is also Finland's ally, with every Finnish infantryman an expert skier.

The main danger is from the air, but here too the forests provide shelters. The Finns, it might also be added, rightly or wrongly have not an exalted opinion of the Russians' fighting ability.

The Finns are intensely grateful for America's intercession, but are dissatisfied with the attitude of their neighbor, Sweden. In view of the gravity of the situation, the Finns feel the Swedes should offer something more definite than the present platonic verbal encouragement. As one Finn expressed it, "If the Swedes' words are vague their actions will be vaguer still."

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Device Measures Slow-Motion Air

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—An electrical device that measures the motion of air moving only two feet a minute was described to the opening session of a symposium on temperature today.

Two feet a minute is so slow that a person sitting in that kind of "breeze" would have the sensation of stagnancy in the air. But even that much motion of air is important in shipping fruits and vegetables and the U. S. Department of Agriculture is using the slow motion detector in studying shipping problems.

The symposium, lasting three days, is under the auspices of the American Institute of Physics with co-operation of the National Bureau of Standards and the National Research Council.

Blackout Tested

TRONDHEIM, Norway, Nov. 2 (AP)—This port city, which has been on the lookout for the American freighter City of Flint, southbound with a German prize crew in charge, experienced a simulated air raid early today.

The city was blacked out, but was "bombed" with weighted balloons. One plane crashed into the harbor, its two crewmen being rescued by a German ship.

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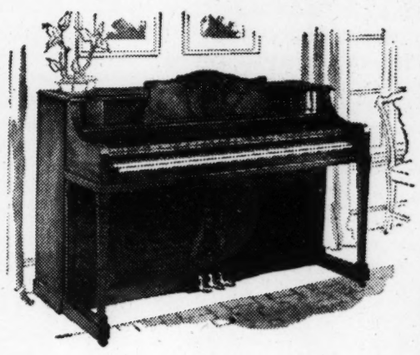

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Eighteen

From the day of the Captain's victory, when the board of the railroad company had voted Patrick McGilvray twenty pounds for his assistance in winning the race, they had known it was coming. But that didn't make it any easier for Kathleen and Johnny to say goodby to each other when Patrick finally got ready to go.

On the morning set for their departure the boy got permission to ride up to the tunnel on the Captain's first trip. When the train slowed down he jumped off, taking care to hold tight to the package under his arm. His mother had sent going-away presents to the McGilvray children. He went in and set the package down in silence. The little cabin looked like the steerage deck of a ship, cluttered as it was with boxes and barrels and chests and small parcels.

"Our tickets are made of paper," Tim began as soon as he saw Jonathan in the doorway, "not like the tickets of the Americus out of little pieces of pewter. Ours have pictures printed on them of all the ways we're going to travel! From New York to Albany by steamboat, then for seventeen miles on the Albany railroad and then by canal boat and a real horse to pull it!"

Looking Ahead

But the older boy could not even pretend an interest. He was frankly miserable at the thought of his friend's departure. He pulled out his top and offered it to Timothy. He felt as if he would never again be in a mood for playing with so childish an object. Then he went out on the stoop and sat there until Kathleen came to wait beside him for the wagon that would take the McGilvrays and their possessions down to the wharf on the Hudson.

"I don't think you mind going from New York at all."

"You know I do, Johnny," the girl was gentle and patient.

"It's hundreds of miles way, and there are Indians and bears and all sorts of wild animals."

"We'll be all right, Johnny. Pa's along, you know. And the Dutchman, the farmer next door, is going too. Did I tell you?"

"You're glad to be traveling. You don't care that we're not going to see each other again."

"Faith and you'd not say that if you could know the thing I've been thinking of all the morning. Though belike you'd laugh at me if I told you. You Americans are all so practical, and not like the Irish with their silly magic."

Johnny looked up with sudden interest. Nothing less than the miraculous would have cheered him at this moment.

"I wouldn't laugh, Kathleen McGilvray."

"It's about an old man in Kilkenny County that used to dig in our garden, I've been thinking. Not so much about him as about a bit of a rock he had, a wishing stone. Just a small crumb of granite he carried in his pocket. He used to lean his hoe against the rose arbor and pull out the stone and show it to me. Anything you wished the stone would give you.

"That was when I was no bigger than Ellen, but I always thought it would be a fair thing to have a stone with such power. Of course, it would not do to use it lightly—one wish and no more was all it could be granting. Then the power would go out of it, and it would be like any small gray pebble in an old man's pocket. This day while I was packing the things from home, the dishes, the Apostle spoons, and my mother's fairy books and such like, the thought of the wishing stone came back to me. If I had such a thing now—"

A Call for Bag-Pipes

Johnny almost believed in the nonexistent talisman. "Would you wish not to leave New York?" he said urgently.

"I couldn't do that. Not with Pa's mind so set on the homestead. Besides, you're going away yourself next fall, to boarding school and then to college," Kathleen reminded him.

"That's not the same. Wherever I happen to go, New York's the place I live in. I'd like it if you made your home here, too—and Tim and Michael and Ellen and Patsy."

The sound of wagon wheels could be heard, creaking through the pasture. "Pa's coming," she said, fumbling with the keys on her reticule.

"What wish would you make if there were really such a thing as a magic stone to wish on?" Johnny persisted.

"I would wish"—Kathleen leaned forward earnestly. But she never came to the end of her sentence. The wagon rounded Dragon's Hill and halted beside the stoop and Tim came dashing out of the house, shouting to his father.

"Show Johnny our tickets, Pa! Show him the canal we're going to ride on and all those other pictures."

"Tickets, is it?" Patrick McGilvray climbed out of the wagon and stood looking down at the children with a queer expression in his eyes. "What's so important now about a few long pieces of colored paper?" He lowered himself comfortably on the step beside his daughter. "Go fetch my bag-pipes, Tim. I feel a tune inside me."

"But, Pa, there's not much time and the bag-pipes are fair packed for the journey." Kathleen spoke with a brisk, housewifely air.

"Oh, that journey to the canal country! I clean forgot to be telling you!" Patrick crossed one leg over the other with elaborate carelessness. "I was standing down at the Tea Pump Well this morning, thinking to have a drink of the cool water, when Mr. Nathan Green stepped up for the same purpose. He had on a purple waistcoat and a new watch chain across it, and "The Commercial Advertiser" under his arm, folded so I couldn't help but see his own name printed in it. Mr. Nathan Green, elected to the Board of the New York and Harlem Railroad.

Mr. Green Plays Trumps

"Och hone, it would have been a sad day if I hadn't read it! He watched me take in the words, then he nodded and smiled for all the world like Tim's pup when you give him a hambone. 'I know a good thing when I see it,' he says all of a sudden. 'The steam cars are the money makers. You've convinced me of that, you and Captain Jones, sir.' Me and the Captain, mind you . . . when all I did was to be building a bit of a fire in the engine!"

Tim was in the doorway now, with the bag-pipes.

"Don't you think we'd better be starting, Pa? You could finish the story on the way to the river," Kathleen spoke with some anxiety.

"You said the Albany boat would leave at noon, remember?"

"And what of it!" Patrick busied himself with his bag-pipes. "I'm trying to tell you, Mr. Green has offered me the job to run the new engine, the one named the Harlem."

"Then you're not going to leave New York, sir?" Johnny wanted to make sure he had understood the Irishman's words correctly.

"Sure and why would I be going away from a fine place like New York? My locomotive will likely be arriving tomorrow."

"Will you take me riding on the steam train?" Timothy wanted to be certain that there would be compensations for abandoned travels.

"I'll be taking all of you. You can flag my train from the door of the cabin."

"My train," Patrick said, as though all his life he'd been driving engines. Johnny looked at him admiringly, thinking him just the sort of man that was suited to New York.

"Perhaps you'd be moving down into the city," he said. "I expect there'd be room at Mrs. Martin's."

Patrick shook his head. "It's the city will be coming to us, I'm thinking."

Kathleen looked at the hawthorn that had exchanged its blossoms for deep-cut leaves of green with a tinge of gold still on them. The maples beyond were in full leaf, lush and beautiful, with a drift of wood lilies blooming in their shade, as if they'd been planted. A peaceful country scene if there ever was one, remote in time and place from the city Jonathan Post and her father were building on this hill with their eager phrases.

Then she remembered the look of the house, all bare, dismantled for their departure, and she rose from her place on the stoop and in a tone that meant to be matter of fact but didn't quite hide her deep satisfaction, said, "If we're staying here, I'd best be hanging my curtains."

(The End)

The Story So Far

From the time that Johnny Post had met Timothy McGilvray, just arrived from Ireland, in school, he and the McGilvrays had been firm friends. Most of all he admired Kathleen, Tim's older sister, who had cared for her brothers and sisters in an old, abandoned tool shed on the outskirts of the city, while they waited for their father to arrive. It was Johnny who had helped them to find their father, by putting an advertisement in the Weekly Tribune. And when Nathan Green, shipbuilder, challenged Captain Zachary Humphries Jones, engineer of the Americus, to race him in a coach and four, Johnny and the McGilvrays were staunch backers of their good friend, the Captain.

Drawn by Marc Simont

"You know I do, Johnny," Kathleen replied patiently

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Mexico has given serious thought to her 1940 Census and to bring it into public notice and further the co-operation in obtaining the necessary figures she has issued a series of postage and airmail stamps. These two sets are known as "Census 1939-1940" stamps and consist of two, five and 10 centavos postage, and the 20 and 40 centavos and one peso airmail stamps.

The theme of the design on the 2c. value is buildings; the 5c., agriculture or land, and the 10c., commercial. On the 20c. airmail stamp the theme is transportation; the 40c., industrial, and on the one peso is listed the Censuses: Land, Buildings, Population, Commerce, Industry, Transportation, Agriculture and Cattle. The illustration for the one peso value pictures an airplane, a building, an ear of corn, a steer, a man, an anvil and a caduseus.

Stamps of Other Lands

Brazil has honored the Duke of Caxias with a 400 reis stamp bearing his portrait and the dates 1803 and 1830.

Dominican Republic has issued a set of five values honoring Sr. Valdez, father of the President of the Republic. The set bears the portrait of Jose Trujillo Valdez framed in black. The values are the ½c., 1c., 3c., 7c. and 20c.

Germany issued a special set of semipostal stamps in connection with the Government Postal Staff Meeting.

Two stamps have been issued to mark the return of Danzig to Germany. The 6 pf. value shows a cathedral and the 12 pf. value shows a waterfront warehouse. The inscription reads, "Danzig Is German."

Cuba was the scene of the first Latin America postal rocket experiment, and 10c airmail stamps of 1931-32 design have been printed in green for the occasion with the overprint "Experimento del Cohete Postal Ano de 1939."

Haiti has released the special set of stamps commemorating the dedication of the Municipal Stadium in Port au Prince.

Hungary has issued a set of five semipostal stamps picturing various noted men of the country. On the stamps are portraits of Kareli Gaspar Zissoly, first translator of the Bible into Hungarian; Szenci Molnar Albert, writer of Psalms; Bethan Gabor, King of Transylvania; Lorantfy Zsuzsanna, and memorial tablets to Deval Matayas—1545, and Melius Peter—1512.

Stamps of the Mexican Census Issue

Jugoslavia issued four semipostals in connection with the Auto Fair. Pictured on the stamps of the set are stunt riders on a motorcycle, a racing car, a motorcycle racer and a second racing car.

Luxemburg has release a 2 fr. stamp on which is pictured a girl reaching upwards into an outpouring jet of water. This stamp was intended to commemorate the International Philatelic Exhibition at Mondorf. The exhibition has been postponed, but the stamp is now on sale.

United States

The new 3c. Statehood stamp will be on sale at most post offices throughout the United States on Nov. 13. First day sales are being made at the capitals of the four States honored. At Pierre, South Dakota and Bismarck, North Dakota, on Nov. 2; Helena, Montana, on Nov. 8, and Olympia, Washington, on Nov. 11. The sale of stamps at four post offices listed will be for the one day only and further sales then withheld until Nov. 13, when the stamp will go on general sale.

Collectors may send up to 10 covers to the postmasters at these cities for First Day cancellations. Covers must be accompanied by cash or postal money order remittance to cover only the cost of the stamps required for affixing. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment. Each cover must be properly addressed and should bear a pencil endorsement in the upper right-hand corner to show the number of stamps to be affixed thereto. Envelopes should be not smaller than three by six inches (preferably letter size) and should contain medium-weight enclosures with flaps sealed or turned in. Covers should be sent to arrive at the capitals at least two or three days before the date given above. The stamp will be 3c. and the color purple.

A treatise on the Omaha, Trans-Mississippi Issue of 1898, its essays and proofs has been reprinted in booklet form from "The Collectors' Club Philatelist." Each value of the set is described in detail from the original sketches, the die essays and trial colors, to the large and small die proofs. The booklet is profusely illustrated, and is a decided addition to any philatelic library. Edited and published by Clarence W. Brazer of New York, N. Y., an expert on proofs and essays of United States stamps, price $1.

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Wild Life in the High Alps

Summer had not yet fully come to the high Alps when I made my first acquaintance with the chamois and marmot. In the cold, grey dawn I left the warmth of the alpine grand hotel in Grindelwald—the "glacier village" of the Bernese Oberland of Central Switzerland—with my guide. He was the doyen of Grindelwald's 40 guides, and an authority on the habits of both animals.

Only mountaineers, he told me, are really acquainted with the chamois and marmot, those two elusive creatures who inhabit the high Alps of Switzerland. Though often near neighbors, they have few habits in common. The chamois is majestic and intrepid, somewhat resembling the English stag, though of a slightly heavier build. The marmot, on the other hand, is as small as a Scotch terrier, with quite a few natural parlor tricks.

The chamois makes his home among the perpendicular cliffs and overhanging rocks of steep mountain sides. His smooth, russet-colored coat, beautiful curling horns, and lithe, graceful form, have made him the undisputed king of alpine regions.

The Marmot's Abode

The fascinating little marmot makes his home underground, where, in a tunnel, tightly closed against snow and ice, he sleeps warm and snug through the winter. He chooses the narrow, rocky plateaus that lie directly beneath the chamois' haunts, for his home.

Here, in the solitude, he feeds on the fine grass shoots that spring up as soon as the snow has melted in spring, picking a long blade and sitting up to nibble at it while holding it firmly between his paws. To make his home, he excavates the earth and stones with his front paws, kicking the soil clear of the hole.

With steps as deliberate and even as the slow ticking of a clock, my guide led the way above the valley to rarefied regions where the vegetation was shorter-stalked and more vivid in coloring. Such treasures as the deep blue gentian, the bright red alpenresen—just bursting into bloom on miniature bushes — and giant anemonies whose flowers hung like cream cups patterned with golden centers, spread themselves in wild profusion.

At Six Thousand Feet

Having arrived at a point well above 6000 feet up, my guide suddenly stopped.

"Sh-h-h," he warned, "there's a huge chamois quite close."

It was a magnificent sight. More venturesome than most, the creature was looking for the long, tender shoots not to be found higher up. His thick, brown coat stood out in bright contrast against the slate grey of the surrounding cliffs. But suddenly, as if warned by a breeze of our nearness, he was gone.

"This is only a preliminary flutter!" said my guide. "Their real home is another 3000 feet up."

Crossing over mountain streams that cooled our hot faces with dashing spray, we at length reached the front door of the marmot world. It was a rocky wilderness of giant boulders, closely welded together and running down the whole mountainside.

Almost noiselessly we traversed the stony, uphill plateau, tiptoeing past countless holes, conscious of hundreds of tiny, gleaming eyes, yet seeing nothing but rocks and patches of melting snow. At the end of this plateau, beneath great cliffs where three streams met, we paused.

"We will camp here for breakfast," said my guide. Tables and seats of moulded slabs of rocks, long polished by snow and running water, provided an ideal place.

A Picnic on the Heights

No sooner had we settled, than the place became alive with strange sights and sounds. Two marmots darted from their holes with quick, jerky movements, towards the lower stream. Suddenly they stopped and sat upright, heads on one side, listening intently, as motionless as the rocks around, for a shrill whistle had penetrated the air. One of the band, acting as sentry, had seen us and was warning the rest to make for home.

But the little adventurers were thirsty, and the water was alluring. They looked longingly at the stream, sparkling in the noonday heat, but the whistle persisted, and obediently the two little fellows darted back to their holes.

Turning his eyes to the cliffs, my guide exclaimed, "There are two chamois feeding up there on the Gemsberg! Now they are climbing fast, jumping from crag to crag so rapidly I can hardly follow them. And right behind you is a family of eight, quite low down! I have seldom seen so many at one time. It is because the snow is so very late this year."

With easy movements the animals were searching beneath the snow for grass, slowly moving towards us, their horns glittering in the bright light. Then—it must have been the wind again—they were aware of us, and in an instant were bounding up into the shadows of the rocks.

"They will not return until the cool of evening, when hunger will bring them down," my guide said.

The slate rocks were still burning from the heat when we finally tore ourselves away from the fascinating plateau, and as I followed my guide's sharp, short cuts down the steep slopes, I experienced that satisfaction which all mountaineers feel when returning from their self-appointed task. I had seen chamois and I had seen marmot, and that was enough.

D. M. Savary

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Young Folks' Page and The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one for the best letter or essay chosen from those sent in by girls and boys from 15 to 17 years of age; one for the best submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 14 years of age and one for the best sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may send us reviews or criticisms of any book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Manuscripts should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet. Manuscripts submitted by girls and boys from 12 to 17 years old should be from 200 to 300 words. Those submitted by children under 12 years old should be from 150 to 200 words long.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her own unaided work.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

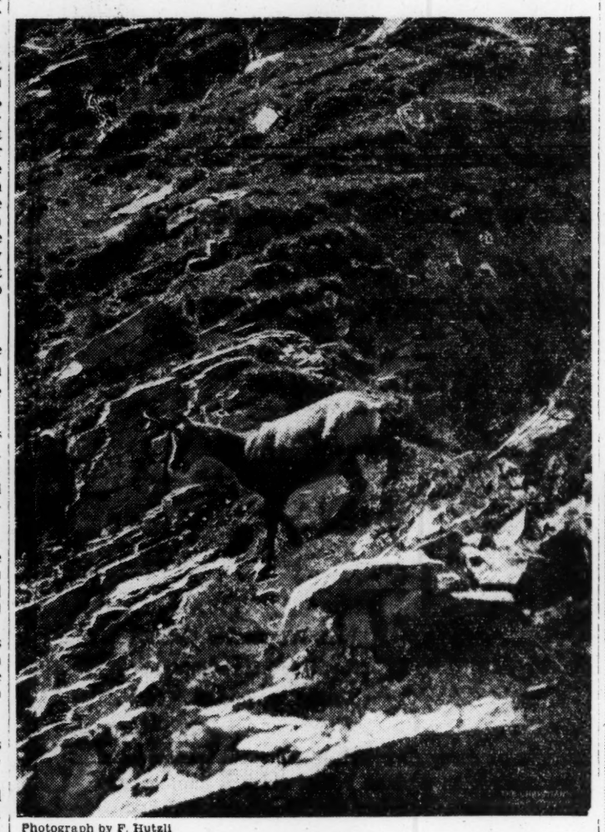
If none of the papers submitted in any one of the classes, in some particular month, are good enough to deserve an award, the award will be withheld for that month.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of the month will be considered as entries for the month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.



Photograph by F. Hutzli

The chamois makes his home among the cliffs and rocks

Where Autumn Walks

Night after night, fleet autumn races by . . . .
each oak and maple tree she's seen
bears evidence where she has been;
flaunting their scarlet leaves and gold
they sing her presence . . . . again it's told
by sumac bursting forth in flame,
wild woodberries declare her name
Night after night she walks the land,
day shows new fires lit by her hand.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Both photographs through courtesy of the Swiss Federal Railways

Sitting on top of a rock, the marmot keeps a sharp look-out

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Most U. S. Ships and Crews Released

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that of 21 ships listed last week as intercepted by foreign warships, all but two have been released. These are the Black Eagle, owned by the Black Diamond Line, which was detained by the British and on which the State Department has no details, and the City of Flint, owned by the United States Maritime Commission, which was seized by a German warship.

An official said it was not improbable that the Black Eagle had been released without the State Department's being advised.

Six More Detained

At the same time the State Department also announced that belligerent warships had interfered with the voyages of six more American ships, raising to 27 the total challenged, searched, sent into port, or seized since the outbreak of war in Europe.

Some of the six lost a portion of their cargoes, but it was understood here that the seized products had been paid for by Britain or France or by their merchants.

"Injury to American vessels destined to European ports," the Department said, "has not resulted in the main from their diversion from the high seas to belligerent ports."

The six cases reported by the State Department were:

The I. C. White, a tanker owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, challenged by an unidentified cruiser Sept. 7, when 15 miles off shore near Barranquilla, Colombia.

The Eglantine, owned by the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, ordered to stop Sept. 18 by a German submarine. The vessel's captain was told not to use the radio and to send ship's papers to the submarine for inspection. After an hour and 20 miuntes the vessel was permitted to proceed but advised not to use the radio for three hours.

Cargo Seized

The Meanticut, owned by Lykes Brothers, ordered by the British on Oct. 23 to proceed to Oran to discharge certain Italian cargo. It was released Oct. 27.

The West Gambo, owned by Lykes Brothers, with 750 bales of carbon black, ordered ashore by the French Oct. 22. There was no word of the vessel's release.

The Endicott, owned by the Lykes Brothers, with 2,276 bars of copper and 1,796 bags of carbon black, ordered ashore by the French on Oct. 22. No word of its release has arrived.

The President Harding, owned by the United States Lines, portion of its cargo seized Sept. 9 by the French, but the ship promptly released. The cargo, still under seizure on Oct. 28, consisted of 135 tons of copper, 34 tons of petroleum; hides, oil, coffee, tin plate, and miscellaneous.

The State Department said that "as a general practice, for reasons of their own, these vessels ordinarily put into belligerent ports en route to their destination and a principal difficulty thus far has arisen in connection with delay invovled in the examination of the vessel and their cargoes before being permitted to proceed on their voages."

Flint Speeds On

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 2 (AP)—The American freighter City of Flint in charge of a Nazi prize crew passed Maaloy, 110 miles north of Bergen, at 9:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m., E. S. T.) today en route to Germany.

The City of Flint was followed by two Norwegian destroyers and was making a speed of 14 knots.

The ship apparently was traveling in Norwegian territorial waters, the report from Maaloy indicated, and was expected to pass Bergen this evening.

In Berlin authorized German sources said today the City of Flint in charge of a Nazi prize crew was proceeding toward Germany "strictly in accordance with international law covering prizes."

Nazi sources said a prize ship may travel in neutral waters provided it has not the character of a warship, enters no neutral harbor except in distress, and keeps moving steadily.

Meanwhile, a German spokesman expressed the belief that there was an even chance that ships of the British blockade would not try very hard to halt the City of Flint because of the United States' request to both Britain and Germany that nothing be done to endanger the American crew of 41.

"There is a chance that if there were a fight and the Americans were hurt, American public opinion would hold the British at least partly responsible," the spokesman said. "If she is left alone everybody will be brought home safely and American interests will be respected by the German prize court."

Britain's Prize

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Great Britain's prize court, in its first session of the war, today ordered that the 7,583-ton German freighter Pomona, seized in a British port, be handed over to the British Government.

Sir Boyd Merriman, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, presided. Attorney General Sir Donald Somervell appeared for the Government, and the Hamburg owners of the ship were represented by a London attorney.

Tanker Scuttled

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A British Admiralty spokesman said today that the 4,327-ton German tanker Emmy Friedrich, carrying 40,000 barrels of Mexican oil, was scuttled by its crew in the Caribbean Sea Oct. 24 to avoid capture by a British cruiser.

Indian Leaders And Viceroy Try To Find Accord

NEW DEL II, India, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, conferred yesterday with Mohandas K. Gandhi, Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, and Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, in an effort to find a formula which would enlist various factions in broad co-operation for the duration of the war.

The conference came at a time when three of eight provincial administrations had tendered resignations as a protest against what the Congress (Nationalist) Party regarded as the vagueness of the Viceroy's statement on Oct. 17 on India's future.

Air Youth Council Adds Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty-one persons prominent in educational, business, government, and aviation circles have been enrolled as members of the National Council of "Air Youth of America," it was announced Nov. 2.

The organization was formed several months ago to encourage the interest of American youth in aeronautics, Winthrop Rockefeller, its sponsor, explained at the time, to the end that juvenile delinquency be reduced.

About Dec. 1 a "number of services for junior aviation activities throughout the Country" will be started.

Among the members of the Council, announced by Dr. Luther Gulick of Columbia University, temporary chairman of the organizing committee, are:

Sanford Bates, Director of the Boys' Clubs of America; Thomas H. Beck, publisher; Col. Henry Breckinridge, attorney; Jacqueline Cochran, flier; Leon Fraser, banker; Harry F. Guggenheim, former Ambassador to Cuba; George W. Lewis, Washington, D. C., aeronautical research authority; John E. Manley, Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.; Alexander J. Stoddard, Philadelphia Superintendent of schools; John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education; Lowell Thomas, radio commentator and author; Edward P. Warner, member of the Federal Civil Aeronautics Authority, and Dr. James E. West, chief executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

Airplane Store Opens For Park Avenue Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—On that part of fashionable Park Avenue where the showrooms are filled with boats and automobiles priced for the coupon-clipping trade, an airplane store—catering to the private owner—is open for business.

A plane, shy one wing to fit a limited space, was on display. Carl Evers, the manager, advertised free lessons, a third down payment and the rest on easy terms.

Tomato Plant Is 'Tops'

LYNCHBURG, Va. (AP)—This city, where Thomas Jefferson taught the public that the tomato was good to eat, now boasts a tomato-growing champion. W. E. Martin, the champ, produced a tomato plant which grew to a height of 12 feet in his back yard.

They Direct U-Boat Warfare

© International

Germany's Grand Admiral and Submarine Chief

The task of smashing the British blockade of Germany rests on the Reich Navy, and more specifically the U-boat campaign. Here at the left is Grand Admiral Erich Räder, and at the right Commodore Donitz, Chief of the Submarine Warfare Department of the Naval Ministry, shown at the naval base at Wilhelmshaven.

Hitler Polls His Envoys

BERLIN, Nov. 2 (AP)—Germany started calling the roll of its ambassadors last night to determine whether the war situation was altered by such developments as the Soviet Russian-Finnish negotiations, Russia's outline of its foreign policy, and Axis relations with Turkey.

The German Ambassador to Moscow, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, was summoned home to make a report which an authorized spokesman said "certainly should be good news."

Nazi Ambassador to Italy Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen already has submitted his observations on the significance of the shake-up in the Fascist leadership and Premier Benito Mussolini's keen interest in Turkish maneuvers. He arrived from Rome earlier in the week.

As to Turkey itself, Ambassador Franz von Papen has been sent back to Ankara after reporting on the circumstances which drew Turkey into the British-French front after it had declined to make a pact with Russia.

There were indications that the changing political situation in Eastern Europe from Finland to the Dardanelles was being watched with closest attention by Adolf Hitler and that he desired precise and direct reports from his diplomatic observers.

At the Chancellery and the Foreign Office there was no surface indication that ermany is anything but satisfied with the Soviet declaration of neutrality which was made by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and which the Germans said they regarded as distinctly benevolent.

Officials ridiculed foreign reports that Germany was disappointed because Mr. Molotoff did not announce a military alliance with Germany.

"The truth is quite the contrary," observed the authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland.

"Just as in the case of Italy, Germany did not for a moment express a wish for Russian military aid," the commentary said. "Instead, now as before, it feels itself strong enough to bring the test at arms with the western powers to a successful conclusion."

Buffalo Gives Surprise In Snow-Removal Bills

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Property owners who permitted the City to clean their sidewalks last winter have a surprise coming—City Treasurer Leo W. Kirchenstein says they owe the City between $9,000 and $10,000 for the service.

Under the City charter property owners are required to remove snow from their sidewalks before 9 a. m. Otherwise, the Street Department does the job and charges two cents a lineal foot, which is added to the tax bill.

British Industry Has a Say in War

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—Appointment of Lord Nuffield, Britain's foremost industrialist, to an important administrative post is seen here to constitute evidence of the genuineness of the Government's avowed intention to temper extensive bureaucratic control by giving industry, commerce, and finance a larger choice in directing the war economy.

As Director General of Maintenance in the Air Ministry, Lord Nuffield adds his name to the lengthening list of businessmen now on the Government's books. Among the names already listed are those of Sir Andrew Duncan, steel magnate; Mr. Peter Bennett, President of the Federation of British Industries; Mr. Patrick Ashley Cooper, Director of the Bank of England, and Sir Josiah Stamp, economist and railroad director. Many other less known industrial leaders also serve on the lower floors of the control structure, heading boards, pools, and controls.

These extra-political experts have thus become, so to speak, underwriters of the theory on which the whole economic control scheme is based: namely, the goal of winning the economic war can be achieved by extending and strengthening departmental supervision without entirely abandoning the essentials of industrial democracy.

Still Considerable Coercion

In practice considerable coercive powers are used to ensure the maximum industrial effort in the national interest. These and the complexity of departmental control have resulted in the charge that this war is being used to make the world safe from bureaucracy.

Since decisions in the economic field often are integrally connected with political, diplomatic, and military policy, in the Government's view there should be no one minister charged solely with economic planning. Instead the Government has advice on economic war plans from many viewpoints, from Sir Josiah and a corps of specialists to experts like Mr. Henry Clay, the Bank of England's economic adviser. This advice is balanced by the War Cabinet against the advice of diplomats and the military.

Sir Josiah occupies the most important single co-ordinating position for he is not merely the chief economic adviser but is also chairman of the interdepartmental committee which thrashes out the clashes of interest from the departmental angle.

Into the bargain Sir Josiah acts as liaison official between this committee and the ministerial committee under Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which co-ordinates finance and the general policy of the Administration.

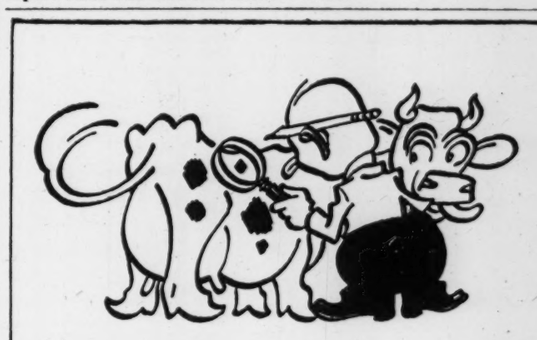
Quick Action

Sir John Simon recently gave the House Commons an instance of how this co-ordination scheme actually is operated. He said the Stamp Committee met on an extremely important matter. Its report reached him and his colleagues within one hour. The Ministerial Committee had a special meeting to discuss the matter at five o'clock, and it came before the War Cabinet with the pros and cons thoroughly worked out the first thing the next morning.

Sir John went on that the paramount economic interest is the export trade and that is a matter which is best looked after as in the normal course of events by the Board of Trade.

How necessary this has become was stressed by recent trade figures which showed that imports declined by 32 per cent, exports 42 per cent in September. As Britain requires a big export trade so as to buy arms and other essentials abroad the Government is naturally giving the subject close attention.

Here again the problem has been shown by recent events as one of co-ordination. One major cause of the decline of exports is stated to have been the dislocation of internal trade together with excessive War Department demands on raw materials. It is pointed out that most so-called export trades also do a big home business and when that slumps prices or their export goods naturally tend to rise. If they find difficulty in obtaining raw materials their position is still worse.



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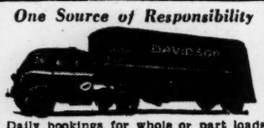
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On Saturday, October 22nd, a queue formed early in the day outside the Music Hall, music lovers waiting to buy admission to the first concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. By nightfall, narrow Music Hall Place, off Winter Street, and Hamilton Place were both thronged. And as concert time drew near, a never-ending procession of carriages turned slowly in from Tremont Street. It was indeed an auspicious beginning of a season during which more than 80,000 persons attended twenty concerts and twenty rehearsals.
It was a different world in 1881 when Georg Henschel first raised his baton as conductor of the Symphony, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. People of means today are confronted with many perplexing problems of investment, taxes, bookkeeping and accounting which are making the personal supervision of their property increasingly difficult.
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Heavy Week End of Football for Fans in East—Bruins Too Much For Jumbos

November Games Under Way Saturday for Easterners

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saturday the November football games get under way. The list of undefeated and untied major eastern teams has diminished to two, Cornell and Duquesne, and the tied but undefeated to one, Dartmouth. These stalwarts, Cornell, Duquesne, and Dartmouth, on paper, look equal to surviving at least another Saturday.

The mythical "Ivy League" will be in full swing with Harvard facing Princeton, Yale facing Dartmouth, Cornell facing Columbia and Navy facing Pennsylvania. Princeton, Cornell and Penn, home teams, are favored to win. Yale, the other home team, has a game on its hands with Dartmouth.

Supporting the Ivy League contests in feature roles are intersectional affairs involving Army and Notre Dame, Auburn and Boston College, Duquesne and Marquette, Fordham and Rice, Syracuse and Michigan State, and Detroit and Villanova.

Army vs. Notre Dame

Of course the top attraction of the intersectional contests is the game in New York between Army and Notre Dame. The visiting Irish are undefeated and untied and the Cadets have been slow to round into form, but there is sincere thought that the militarily inclined boys are primed and equal to furnishing another of the astonishing surprises the football season already has harbored.

Other attractions to held attention in the East will be the Boston University-Manhattan clash, the Georgetown-West Virginia affair, the Holy Cross-Providence game, the New York University-Lafayette test, the Penn State-Maryland, Temple-Pitt, and Brown-Tufts contests.

All the Elements

This schedule Saturday is not one to regard exactly in a calm manner. All the elements vital to football build-ups are present. In some there is tradition, in some there are records to be maintained, in some there is sheer rivalry and in others are individual football players likely to provide thrills.

The Army-Notre Dame games always have been thrillers and despite the one-sided record favoring Notre Dame to date, people are not staying away—they know the past history of these games. Yale and Dartmouth games are always explosive affairs and the attending fans never know just what to expect.

Although the opening game of the Big Three, Harvard at Princeton, involves no national acclaim, tradition surrounds the affair, and besides that the Tigers have a score to settle with the Crimson. Penn is out to retrieve a sad setback at the hands of North Carolina last week and Navy is due to roll pretty soon.

Columbia Courageous

Columbia has one of the most courageous teams in the section and if it has Les Stanczyk in the backfield, Lou Little can promise the lofty Cornell eleven a tussle. As it is Cornell should not let down too much from its 23-14 victory over Ohio State last Saturday.

The Fordham-Rice conflict is no softball game for a hitch-hiker to wander between lines. Fordham has rebounded from early season disappointments and Rice, a preseason potential southern great, is out to down somebody. Marquette has lost a lot of close ones and the Nightriders will need to be well mounted to keep their record clear.

New England Share

New England has its share of interest and enough so that the absence of Harvard hardly will be noticed. Auburn, from the South, is pointing for Boston College, but the Eagles are ready. Boston University has a terrific assignment in Herb Kopf's Manhattan Jaspers and the Holy Cross-Providence, Brown-Tufts affairs should provide side interest.

Summed up rather sketchily it should be quite a Saturday with plenty of football for pondering over the week end.

Gymnasts Appear To Be Defensive Eleven Thus Far

Northeastern scouts have brought back glowing reports of the Springfield aggregation that the Huskies meet on Saturday, but Jimmy Dunn knows almost what to expect because nine of the 11 starters will be lettermen.

Coach Paul Stagg lost practically no one from the team which beat Northeastern 14-7 in a thriller last year. Dick Redding, 26-year-old captain who did no playing in high school, heads the list of Gymnast veterans. For the first time in several years, the first team includes no former Greater Boston players.

Springfield has not had a particularly potent offensive, but it came to life with a 13-0 victory over Providence last Saturday. Included in its list is a 3-2 victory over New Hampshire just after the Wildcats had beaten Northeastern 15-6.

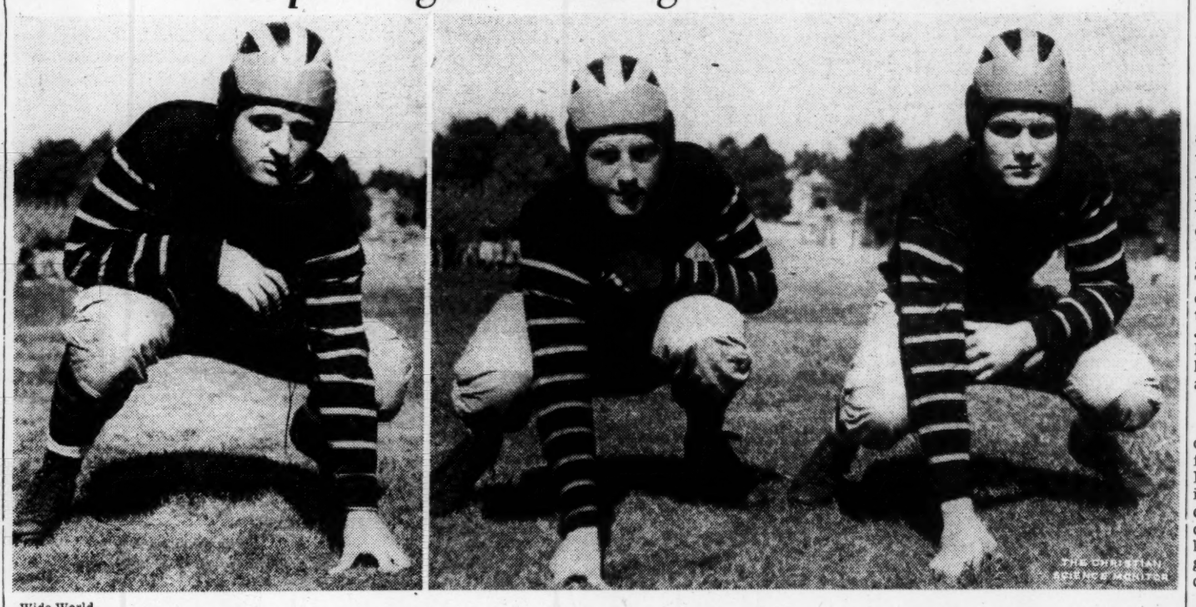
While Springfield was scoring only 19 points, the opposition has scored only 12. Muhlenberg is the only team to have scored a touchdown on Springfield this season, so the Huskies apparently will have to put on the offensive pressure.

Brown Elects Down

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—J. Philip Down of Arlington, Mass., has been elected captain of the Brown freshman football eleven. Down has been a first string yearling guard from the start of the season.

He prepared for Brown at Arlington High School where he earned three football letters, captained the team his senior year and won all-Eastern Massachusetts honors. He is 19 years old, stands five feet nine inches and weighs 184 pounds.

Striped Tigers Awaiting John Harvard



Wide World

Starting guards of Princeton forward line and probable tackle who will face Harvard in the Palmer Stadium Saturday. Left to right: Conrad J. Balentine, left guard; Jim Worth, right guard, and Dick Bokum, who will replace the injured Don Herring at right tackle or start at fullback. Balentine is from Pennsylvania, Worth from New York and Bokum hails from Chicago.

Harvard Sports Busy on Fields Of Other Teams

The Harvard varsity football team's game with Princeton in Palmer Stadium, Princeton, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon is the outstanding of seven events scheduled for Harvard athletic teams this week end.

The varsity and freshman cross-country teams will run against respective Yale and Princeton teams in the annual triangular meets to be held at New Haven tomorrow afternoon. The Harvard varsity team has defeated Boston University 24-32, Holy Cross 22-41, and New Hampshire and Dartmouth 31-42-58. The Yale team defeated Wesleyan 25-32, but lost to Connecticut State 19-41 and to M. I. T. 26-29. Princeton has defeated Rutgers 22-33 and Pennsylvania 19-36, and lost to N. Y. U. 17-38.

Freshman Cross-Country

The Harvard freshman cross-country team defeated Holy Cross 26-36 and placed second in a triangular meet with 32 points to New Hampshire's 23 and Dartmouth's 83.

The freshman football team will play the strong Dartmouth freshmen at Hanover Saturday afternoon in the Harvard team's last game before it plays the Yale freshmen on Soldiers Field, Nov. 18. The Harvard team defeated Worcester Academy 19-0 and Andover 20-6, and lost to Exeter 20-14. Dartmouth freshmen defeated Holy Cross freshmen 23-20 and Boston College freshmen 14-0.

Varsity Soccer

The varsity soccer and junior varsity football teams will accompany the varsity football team to Princeton leaving on a special train from South Station at 8:30 tomorrow morning. The junior varsity football game will be played tomorrow afternoon and the varsity soccer game on Saturday morning.

The Harvard junior varsity football team defeated the Dartmouth jayvees 19-13, and the Princeton team defeated the Princeton freshmen 19-0 and Lehigh 54-0, but lost to the Navy "B" team 26-0.

The Princeton soccer team is undefeated having won from Army 6-1, Haverford 4-0, Swarthmore 1-0, Lafayette 3-0, and Cornell 1-0. Harvard defeated Tufts 2-1, M. I. T. 2-0, and Dartmouth 3-2, and lost to Williams 3-2.

The freshman soccer team will meet Worcester Academy on the field behind the Harvard Business School Saturday afternoon.

Vermont to Meet Rensselaer Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 2—The football team of the University of Vermont, with five games played, stands even with the world as of current date, the books showing two won, two lost, and one tie. This Saturday Vermont meets Rensselaer at Burlington.

The Vermonters wil go into the game without the services of Kodys at fullback, who is out for the season, and Corbett, who may be back for the State games. Lawrence, Strassburg and Rice are also injured, but may play Saturday. Reed and Carlson, who were shaken up some in the New Hampshire game, will be ready to go.

The Rensselaer game is slated as a natural, with both teams having lost to Union by nearly the same score. The game will be the last before the Catamounts enter the State Series. The team, unlike Vermont teams of a few years back, has been able to score against all opposition except Colby, and is likely to repeat Saturday. The question will be whether the Engineers can score more.

Six-Man Football

PIERRE, S. D. (AP)—In the wide-open spaces of South Dakota, where towns are small and far apart, six-man football is running neck and neck with 11-man squads.

Nearly half the high schools this fall are using the abbreviated lineup. Sixty-five schools—19 more than last year—use the small team Seventy play with 11-man squads.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard, Yale, Princeton Cross Country

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were scheduled to gather today at New Haven for the first Big Three championship of the 1939-40 academic year. The sport is cross-country.

The Crimson team, undefeated this fall, is favored to take the meet, with Princeton second and Yale third. Rather unusual for Harvard this year is the fact that it has no individual star, but has five good runners who add up to team strength. These runners are Capt. Penn Tuttle, Langdon Burwell, Gene Clark, Dick Wing, and Dave Simboli.

Princeton's main hope lies in Sophomore Dave Little, son of a Harvard professor, while Yale will bank on the running of Bill Watson, who took a first against M. I. T. last week.

* * *

The Boston Olympics were due to add another first to the year's sports record today, when they board the train at North Station tonight for their first trip to Canada of the 1939-40 Provincial Hockey League season. Tomorrow night they play Quebec Beavers in Quebec City, while Sunday afternoon they meet the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts. Those making the trip included Ted Frazier, Art Smith, Bill Splaine, Junie Stubbs, Ty Anderson, Jack Harris, Paul Guibord, Al Carvelli, Dick Lewis, Gerry Desrosiers, Cliff Thompson, Bob Jeremiah, Johnny Lax, Rollie Lamb, and Jim Feely. Frankie Spain, veteran center who cannot make the Friday night game because of business, will be on hand Sunday, as will two newcomers, Bud Foster and Bob Egelhoff, both of Dartmouth.

* * *

The middle of this month will mark the start of basketball and hockey for Boston University athletes, according to announcements from Coaches Mel Collard and Waylie Vaughan. Schedules for both teams will be released soon. Basketball practice will be held in the University gymnasium on St. Botolph Street, while hockey men will report as usual to the Boston Arena in the very early morning.

* * *

Northeastern freshmen and Wentworth Institute will stage their annual football game tomorrow afternoon at the latter's field. Northeastern scored a four-touchdown victory over Tufts in its last start, while Wentworth has dropped but two games in its last 22 starts.

* * *

Another freshman contest that is certain to draw plenty of spectators is the Boston College-Boston University affair that takes place tomorrow afternoon at Alumni Field, Newton. The Terrier Pups have yet to beat the Eaglets, although two years ago they nearly did the trick. The score that year was 14-13. B. U. might have a chance tomorrow to win, for this year the B. C. freshmen lost their first game in five years when they bowed to Dartmouth 14-0, and then lost another to St. John's Prep 7-6.

* * *

An injury to Freddie Herzog's wrist in the soccer game with Brown last Saturday has hurt both the soccer team and the basketball five. Fred will be out of action six weeks. In soccer he was a star goalie, while on the court, he was one of Coach Henry McCarthy's mainstays.

* * *

Lou Athanas, leading college scorer in the country during his last year at Lowell Textile three years ago, has been signed to play with the Boston Garden basketball team which will make its inaugural appearance here Dec. 8. Lou will team at forward with Solly Nechtem, former B. U. star.

G. C.

Kavanaugh Fishes Passes Out of Air as Specialty

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 2 (AP)—Kenneth William Kavanaugh, the ace pass-snagging end of Louisiana State University, is quite a fisherman—literally and figuratively.

Literally, he loves to fish. It is his favorite recreation.

Figuratively, he loves to fish forward passes out of the air. That is a specialty with him.

In the business of forward-passing fishing, the elongated Kavanaugh has very likely established a record for ends. He has scored nine touchdowns this season, bringing his collegiate total to 19 and one extra point.

181 Points

These 115 points, added to the 11 touchdowns he made while playing defensive center and offensive end on a Little Rock, Ark., high school team, give the handsome athlete a total of 181 points in his football career.

Kavanaugh, 22 years old, with 203 pounds on his six-foot, three-inch frame, is a campus favorite. A pleasing personality, he modestly passes along credit for his gridiron achievements to the teammates who do the passing and handle the blocking.

A student in the College of Arts and Sciences, Kavanaugh will receive his A. B degree next June. Between classes, one may find him having a soft drink in the University Field House, listening to jazz music, surrounded by classmates. Fishing and football over for the day, Kavanaugh likes a hearty meal, followed by a game of checkers before his evening's studies.

Standout Performer

Kavanaugh, a rangy and spectacular player, was almost a unanimous choice for an end position on last year's All-Star Southeastern Conference team. He has been a standout performer, offensively and defensively, this season.

Coach Bernie Moore calls the "Arkansas Traveler" a "pass completer," rather than a pass receiver. He is tough to guard, since he takes advantage of his height to leap above the defense.

The Arkansan has further opportunity this week to add to the rapidly gaining prestige for an All-American berth. Louisiana tackles Tennessee, and incidentally Kavanaugh is the last player who has scored on the Volunteers. He caught a difficult end-zone touchdown pass against Tennessee last fall as his team lost 6-14.

Bates Scrimmages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 2—Bates opposed Bates yesterday as the varsity went through its last hard drilling of the week in preparation for its second State Series game and the meeting with Bowdoin College Saturday afternoon.

Uuring the freshman team as opponents, the Bates squad tried first their offensive and then the defensive for the expected Bowdoin offense. Although at times the freshmen proved a little tough, on the whole the varsity looked good.

Sophomores handled the bulk of the work since fullback Mike Buccigross of Boston is troubled by an injured leg. Bud Malone of Beverly Farms, Mass., hero of the Maine game on the merits of his 78-yard run for a touchdown, is replacing Buccigross and indications are that he will probably start in Saturday's game.

Auburn on Way

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 2 (AP)—Thirty-one Auburn Tigers left by train last night for their football game with the Boston College Eagles Saturday, after running through a spirited drill in which improved blocking was shown by all departments.

Coach Jack Meagher's comment, however, was confined merely to the word: "Satisfactory."

The Tigers will work out at Greensboro, N. C., Thursday afternoon, arriving in Boston Friday at 1:40 p. m. They will start homeward Saturday night, stopping Sunday in New York for a sightseeing tour.

Detroit Faces Hawks Tonight In First Game

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Though Canada has declared a state of war, the 1939-40 National Hockey League campaign will get off on schedule tonight when the revamped Detroit Red Wings and Chicago Black Hawks meet on the latter's rink.

Just as they did last winter, each team will play 48 games, and six of the seven clubs will qualify at the end of the season for the Stanley Cup play-offs, won last April by the Boston Bruins.

Chicago will go into action tonight with Paul Thompson as full-time manager after taking over partway through the 1938-39 season. The Hawks will present several youngsters, including forwards George Allen, Les Cunningham and Phil Hergesheimer.

The Red Wing debut will be marked by the absence of such veterans as Doug Young and Marty Barry, who were released; the presence of such standbys as Goalie Tiny Thompson and Defenseman Ebbie Goodfellow, and the addition of a number of rookies, some of whom won their spurs last year.

The season will gather momentum gradually. Saturday night the Bruins will play their first game, at Toronto against the Maple Leafs; Sunday it will be Chicago at Montreal against the Canadiens and the Rangers at Detroit, and next Thursday night the New York Americans, last to get under way, will make their bow at Montreal.

Yale's Hopes Set Back

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP)—George Seabury, giant tackle, and Bob Johnson, guard, were reported injured yesterday, giving Yale's chances of defeating Dartmouth's football team here Saturday a serious setback.

Both of these players may be unavailable for the Big Green battle. They started against Michigan last week.

Jerry Knapp took Seabury's spot while Cape Burnam, recovering from an injury and for whom Johnson had been subbing, returned to action.

Tufts Faces Hard Contest With Brown at Providence

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects of a none too pleasant afternoon seem to be in store for the Jumbos of Tufts College as they prepare to travel to Providence Saturday to play Brown in the 23rd game of a series that dates back to 1889.

To date the series record stands at 20 wins for Brown and two for Tufts, with the Medford eleven's only victories coming before the turn of the century. Since then the Jumbos have hardly ever gone to Providence with other than the hope of putting up a good game against their stronger opponents.

No Let-Up

Although Coach Lew Manly does not believe any good results from meetings between small and large colleges, he is not letting up in his preparations nor will he commit himself as far as the outcome is concerned. "We'll let them know they have been in a ball game," is about the extent of his comment.

Before this season opened Brown was a heavy favorite to duplicate, if not better, its last year's 48-0 score over Tufts. Now that the season is half over, however, those estimates must be revised. Although Brown must still be favored, it should not win by any such margin.

Pre-season reports indicated the Bruins would have a powerhouse this year, but their record in games to date has not been impressive. They defeated Rhode Island by a sizable margin, then barely nosed out Amherst 20-14, following which they dropped their next three games in a row to Colgate, Holy Cross, and Princeton.

Air Attack

Brown, however, has a ground attack which can move, and an aerial barrage that could burst a game wide open. Against Princeton, for instance, they made 115 yards over the ground while the Tigers were piling up 235; they made 10 first downs to Princeton's 12, while they topped the Nassau eleven in gains by passing by moving 111 yards to Princeton's 59

The Bruins will be at full strength, with the exception of Tom Nash at end, as will be the Jumbos. The Tufts iron-man eleven will probably get more rest this Saturday than it has in all its previous games combined, both in order to be saved for the important games with New Hampshire, Bowdoin, and Massachusetts State which follow, and in order to attempt to combat Brown's superior man-power.

Although the Jumbos' usual role has been that of supplying Brown with a "breather" before its concluding games of the season, there have been times in the past when they have made the afternoon more than interesting for the Providence boys.

Ellis Captain

In 1928 a Brown team which went through the season with but a single defeat, to Yale, while tumbling such teams as Holy Cross, Dartmouth, and Colgate, found almost more than its match in a sturdy eleven from Medford. That was the year Fred "Fish" Ellis was captain, and at Brown he delivered one of his best games.

Ellis ran 45 yards for one touchdown and snared a pass for another for a 13-13 tie which lasted until the final minutes of the game. Then Al Cornsweet, the Brown captain and fullback, broke loose on a 72-yard run for a touchdown to give the Bruins the victory, 19-13.

Again in 1932, Brown went through the season with only one loss, to Colgate in the final game, but it had to use all its strategy to win 11-0. In the past dozen years Tufts has had two undefeated teams, 1927 and 1934, but in both seasons they did not play Brown. It is possible that if the two schools had met in '34, the Jumbos might have chalked up their first victory over Brown in modern football, for the Browns won only three out of nine games that year.

Two Backfields

Tufts has two full backfields to try against Brown, the first consisting of Capt. Art Griffin, Art Kenney, Jack West, and Bob Patterson, and the second of Art Harrison, Norman Pare, Grant Curtis, and Bob Rutter. Rutter, a freshman star last year, was this week returned to the backfield squad from end because of the return to practice of Ted Machaj.

In the line Ned Smith and Mark Hannabury will probably be relieved at end by Machaj and John Arnold; Reider Anderson and Charlie Clafford will take over at tackle for Ralph Sherry and Ted Haselton; Norman Lister and Burch Lorett will help Ed Nalbund and Bruce Russell at guard; while George Bournazos will be relieved by Al Della Paolera at center.

The Tufts-Brown series record follows:

1889—Brown 18, Tufts 0.
1890—Brown 14, Tufts 0.
1891—Tufts 34, Brown 12.
1892—Tufts 24, Brown 4.
1893—Brown 30, Tufts 0.
1894—Brown 30, Tufts 0.
1895—Brown 28, Tufts 0.
1897—Brown 24, Tufts 0.
1898—Brown 29, Tufts 6.
1899—Brown 6, Tufts 0.
1900—Brown 26, Tufts 5.
1902—Brown 45, Tufts 12.
1904—Brown 41, Tufts 0.
1910—Brown 27, Tufts 9.
1911—Brown 30, Tufts 0.
1926—Brown 19, Tufts 13.
1930—Brown 32, Tufts 7.
1931—Brown 33, Tufts 12.
1932—Brown 11, Tufts 0.
1936—Brown 38, Tufts 7.
1937—Brown 19, Tufts 0.
1938—Brown 48, Tufts 0.
Total, Brown 20, Tufts 2.

Columbia Lions Hoping To Upset Cornell Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Fifty years from the day Columbia and Cornell played their first football game on New York's Berkeley Oval in 1889, Columbia's varsity football Lions will leave tonight for Ithaca, N. Y., poised for their greatest fight of the season in an attempt to write another surprising chapter into the half-century old history of the Columbia-Cornell rivalry.

The Lion squad of 36 players, headed by Coach Lou Little and Capt. Frank Stulgaitis, will leave the Penn Station at 9:40 p. m., arriving in Ithaca tomorrow morning. Headquarters will be established tomorrow at Watkins Glen and a short practice is scheduled for Schoellkopf Field on the Cornell campus tomorrow afternoon.

Sparked by the workmanlike victory over a strong V. M. I. squad last Saturday, and especially encouraged by the smart offensive display that swamped the Southerners, the Columbians are convinced that this is their big chance of the season.

To a man, the squad rooted for a Cornell victory over Ohio Sttae last Saturday.

To a man, the squad believes now that the Lions can turn in this week another of the long list of surprises which has marked this hardest-fought of Eastern traditional rivalries. In all the seasons between 1924 and 1938, no more than 14 points separated the rivals in any game. Last year's 23-7 victory of the Big Red machine broke that tradition as the injured Sid Luckman sat on the bench for more than half the game.

But down through the years, this has been a series in which there has been no underdog. In the 1889 inaugural at Berkeley Oval, Columbia was supposed to win and Cornell was the victor, 20 to 0. In 1930, the first year of Lou Little's coaching at Columbia, Cornell was expected to win by at least 30 points over a Columbia team which had been humbled by Dartmouth two weeks earlier, 52 to 0. But Columbia won, 10-7. In the nine years of Lou Little's coaching at Columbia, the Lions have defeated Cornell five times, have lost three times and one, in 1935, was a 7-7 tie.

Disappointment over the absence of Les Stanczyk, kingpin of the Columbia attack in three major games against Yale, Army and Princeton, was offset to some extent last Saturday by the brilliant showing of Jack Naylor at the No. 4 backfield spot against V. M. I. The loss of Stanczyk, however, is a real one in that the Columbia replacement situation is made just that more difficult.

This handicap was further emphasized when Bob Stoltz, veteran first-string reserve at the fullback post, wrenched a knee in scrimmage Monday evening. The same starting lineup as that which faced V. M. I. is scheduled to open the game against Cornell but the losses of Stanczyk and Stoltz place a tremendous burden on Naylor and Len Will, sophomore fullback, respectively. Substitution after them, if it becomes necessary, will be extremely precarious.

Traded to Canadiens

By a Staff Photographer

Charley Sands, veteran right winger, who was traded to Canadiens for Herb Cain, a left winger. Sands will join a former team mate, Ray Getliffe, who was sold to the Montreal sextet at the close of last season.

The BROWN Town Shoe

is Often Needed by the Man who Dresses Correctly

One way of making certain you have the proper shoe for many occasions is to include in your wardrobe a good, brown business oxford to wear with brown, with blue, and with certain mixtures. The shoe merchants whose advertisements are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor are now offering an expertly chosen stock of fall and winter shoes, black and brown, in rugged or dress weights, to suit the occasions the season brings.

Tennessee vs. Louisiana State Tops Schedule—Missouri Valley Football Figures

Inter-Conference Battles Feature Southern Football

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Shifting from international warfare, southern teams once again move into their home battlefronts this week end where they resume Conference and inter-Conference struggles along the gridirons.

Undefeated, unscored-upon and untied Tennessee, still atop the national football field, takes the South's spotlight Saturday, the question being whether Louisiana State's forces playing on home soil can overcome this mighty machine of Bob Neyland's.

Georgia Tech and Duke's engagement in Atlanta is probably second in importance, this contest being of inter-Conference nature, the supremacy of the Southern or Southeastern Conference at stake

Kentucky vs. Alabama

Kentucky meets Alabama, a win for the former ousting the Crimson Tide from national scenery; Mississippi tangles with Vanderbilt in another Southeastern Conference game.

Florida and South Carolina face each other in an inter-Conference battle, while Auburn's travel-conscious squad trips to the Hub for the South's only major inter-sectional affair of the week end, meeting Boston College.

Chief topic of Saturday's spectacle will be Tennessee and Louisiana State. The Volunteers are now considered without peer in the South, yet the boys of Baton Rouge, La., are considered no push-overs, especially with their prospective All-America end, Ken Kavanaugh, gobbling passes for touchdowns. The Staters are an improved outfit from their opening game, and this contest could easily run into the current upset class which seems to be dominating this fall's gridiron results.

The Atlanta engagement between the Engineers and the Blue Devils is a hard one to pick. Both have blemishes on their seasonal records, but both are undefeated powerhouses in their respective Conferences. Duke possesses the individual, but erratic stars, Georgia Tech, a stone-wall frontier. Both being outstanding teams in their individual Conferences, the battle of prestige among the two top Conferences of the South will be picked up after the Tulane-North Carolina deadlock two weeks back.

Should Be Ready for Tide

Kentucky's tilt with Alabama carries several important questions. The former is undefeated and still remains in the running for the Southeastern Conference title. Alabama, though beaten by Tennessee, still claims a great team, just inferior to the Vols. They must continue a winning record should they hope for any other Bowl bid. Kentucky has come along slowly and should be ready for the strong Crimson Tide.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Tulane and Georgia Tech are the only undefeated teams left in the Southeastern loop, any and all are ready for a fall before the season is over. Tennessee meets Kentucky in a few weeks, and if neither team has not fallen before, one will surely fall at that time, barring a tie.

Georgia Tech and Kentucky meet the week previous, there being another chance for these unsmirched teams to receive a coat of blacking. Tulane's greatest obstacle is Alabama a few weeks hence.

One of the teams of the South bound for recognition this year is Clemson, undefeated in Southern Conference competition, and winner over Navy last week. Little Clemson, along with Duke and North Carolina, is leading that loop, and the power of Clemson each week is placing that outfit more on a par with its two contenders than ever before.

A week ago, little Wake Forest was in the same position as Clemson, but their one touchdown defeat at the hands of the Blue Devils has temporarily dropped them out of the focus.

* * *

Virginia Military Institute and Richmond, two other undefeated Southern Conference foes, tangle this week end. V. M. I. is undefeated in that Conference since 1937, and finished second last year. Richmond's strong forces are expected to provide stiff opposition to this brilliant record.

* * *

Auburn hopes to regain some of its lost prestige in the struggle with B. C.'s Eagles. Auburn, expected by many at the beginning, to be one of the South's strongholds, has floundered badly both in inter-sectional contests, and in Conference battles.

* * *

Backs have taken the All-America spotlight away from linemen this year in the South. Sensational runs are a weekly occurrence but Bob Kellogg's 106-yard masterpiece for Tulane, one of two touchdowns scored by him, will long be remembered. **Wendell Davis**

Chicago Sympathy Bores Cumberland Captain of 1916

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—George E. Allen, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, cocked an ear today to the wailing over the football woes of Chicago University, looked bored and finally yawned.

"Poor Chicago," sympathized an alumnus, "they've had 154 points scored against them, Michigan walloped them 85 to 0 and Harvard downed them 61 to 0. There ought to be a law."

The Commissioner opened his mouth in an even bigger yawn.

"No," he said, "they don't need a law."

Allen pointed out that little Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., lost to Georgia Tech 222 to 0 in 1916, and it didn't ask for a law.

"But how do you know?" he was asked.

"Well," said the Commissioner, "I was captain and quarterback of that famous team."

"The Georgia Tech team?"

"No," he laughed, "the Cumberland team."

Allen rubbed his shins.

"I still ache when I think about that season," he said, "but I still don't think we should waste any tears over the Chicago boys. I'll bet they aren't asking for any.

"It's true that Chicago has had 154 points scored against them, but don't forget, they have scored 12 points this year. They beat Wabash 12 to 2.

"At Cumberland we not only failed to score any points—we didn't even get the ball into the enemy territory the whole year long.

"In one game," he explained, stiffening a trifle with pride, "we got up to our own 48-yard line. I forget the details, but the other team must have fumbled, or something."

A listener asked Allen how many points were scored against Cumberland.

"I don't know," he answered. "I did not major in the higher mathematics."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Foxx, first baseman of Boston Red Sox, chosen most valuable player in American League by Baseball Writers' Association.

Three Years Ago

Northwestern, Marquette and Santa Clara only major colleges left on unbeaten and untied list at end of October.

Five Years Ago

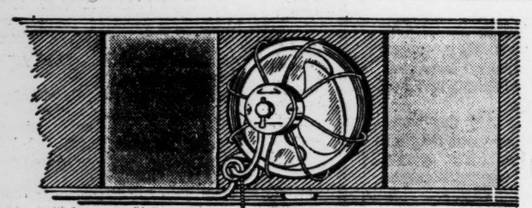
John Arnold Heydler, for 17 years President of National Baseball League, resigned.

Bruins Trade Sands

Charley Sands, right wing of the Boston Bruins, has been traded to Canadiens of Montreal for Herb Cain, left winger. Manager Art Ross of the Bruins made the deal to add strength to the third line of the local team. Flash Hollett will take over the right wing duties and Gordon Pettinger will serve in a utility role.

Metz at Oak Park

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1 (AP)—Dick Metz of Chicago, top flight golfer whose comeback after a severe injury highlighted the 1938 national links season, signed a contract this week as professional at the Oak Park Country Club, succeeding Ren Smith.



Air Condition Your Home This Easy Way

A ventilator in the kitchen—perhaps another in that stuffy bedroom under the eaves; a fan to keep hot fumes from collecting around the stove—another in the den, that overheats from that big radiator. Easy to do, and not expensive. Ask any electrician advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

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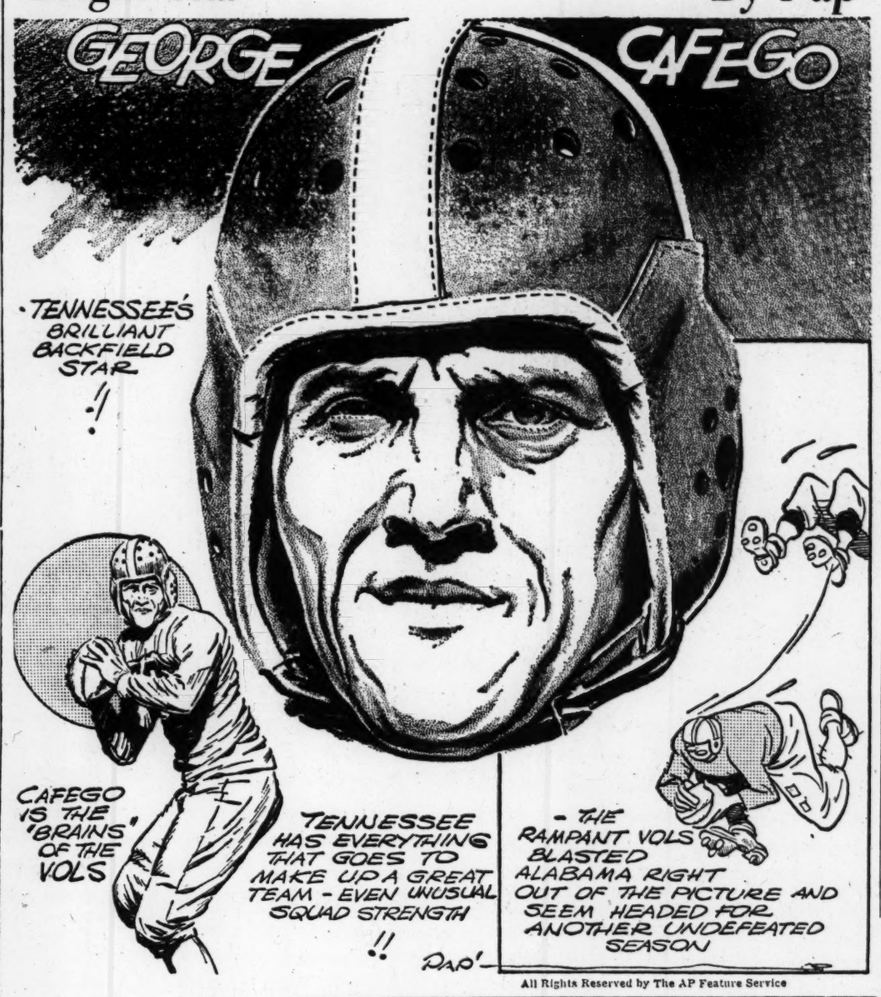
Bright Star —*By Pap'*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TENNESSEE'S BRILLIANT BACKFIELD STAR
CAFEGO IS THE 'BRAINS' OF THE VOLS
TENNESSEE HAS EVERYTHING THAT GOES TO MAKE UP A GREAT TEAM - EVEN UNUSUAL SQUAD STRENGTH !!
- THE RAMPANT VOLS BLASTED ALABAMA RIGHT OUT OF THE PICTURE AND SEEM HEADED FOR ANOTHER UNDEFEATED SEASON
PAP'

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The usually conservative and seldom out-spoken Dr. Jock Sutherland really went overboard on the Tennessee Volunteers after watching Maj. Bob Neyland's team rout Alabama.

The former Pittsburgh coach declared Tennessee, on that particular afternoon, was the greatest college team he had ever seen.

"Against Alabama, Tennessee was a team without an imperfection," Dr. Sutherland declared. "It quickly spotted Alabama's weakness and then exploited it to the full."

Sutherland went on to rave about Tennessee's tremendous downfield blocking and pointed out that the Vols' defensive play was the best he had ever seen. Not one, but two or three Tennessee tacklers brought down Alabama's ball carriers.

The team's poise and sensitiveness as to the right thing to do at all times made a lasting impression on Sutherland.

All in all, he was convinced that Neyland had done a magnificent job of coaching and could not see how any team could score on the Vols, much less defeat them this season.

Sutherland's high praise is going to make it very difficult for the Coast team to ignore the Tennessee eleven when a Rose Bowl bid is extended this year should the Vols complete the remainder of their schedule without mishap. Last year Southern California overlooked an unbeaten Tennessee team to invite the less potent Duke eleven.

Tennessee appears to have just about the best team in the country, and that goes for squad strength as well as the starting line-up. The one thing held against the Vols is its comparatively weak schedule. Major Neyland, no doubt, would prefer a schedule without so many weak teams, but there is nothing that can be done about that at this date. Tennessee has a little date with Louisiana State at Baton Rouge on Nov. 4 that might provide a real test, but following that game the Vols have only Vanderbilt, Kentucky and Auburn to be concerned about.

—Pap'

Three Dodgers Leading Individual Statistics

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Three Brooklyn Dodger performers have taken over leading positions in the individual statistics of the National Professional Football League, according to the latest figures.

Ace Parker has supplanted Parker Hall, Cleveland Rams "freshman," as the No. 1 passer. The Dodger ace stands second in completions, with 46 to Hall's 57; is second to Frank Filchock of the Washington Redskins in efficiency with an average of 48 per cent, on 46 complete in 94 tries, and is tops in yardage gained on his passes, with 748.

Brooklyn's other pace-setters are Veteran Ralph Kercheval and End Perry Schwartz. Kercheval, who kicked two field goals against the New York Giants last Sunday, leads the league with six, one more than the total which gave him the title last year, and Schwartz has caught 20 passes for 392 yards. However, Jim Benton of Cleveland has snagged five touchdown passes, to four for Bill Smith of the Chicago Cardinals and two for Schwartz.

Like Kercheval in field goals and Hall in pass completions, John Drake of Cleveland and Joe Maniaci of the Chicago Bears are well ahead of the 1938 pace in scoring and ground gaining. Drake leads in points with 48, on eight touchdowns, and Maniaci, with the No. 1 total of 501 yards, also is out front in average gain, with 7.1 yards for 70 trips with the ball.

Drake's eight touchdowns are only one short of the record held by Don Hutson; Maniaci needs only 67 more yards to equal last year's high, and Hall needs only 14 more pass completions to tie the best figure for the 1938 season.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

PITTSBURGH—Duquesne will have plenty of reserves on the bench Saturday for the tilt with Marquette—but none of them will get into the game. It's a stunt for Dad's Day, fathers of all the players being invited to sit with the gridders. And offer advice?

* * *

AUSTIN, Texas—Almost a first down every time he carries the ball: That's the record of Jack (Rabbit) Crain, University of Texas ace. Statisticians figured his gains from scrimmage at 450 yards for an average of 9.1 yards every time he lugged the leather.

* * *

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Taking a tip from the haberdashers who say new clothes make a man feel his best, the oft-beaten Stanford football team will get bright new silver pants for the Santa Clara game Saturday.

* * *

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—Safety first is the slogan to two Fort Scott football teams. The high schoolers defeated Pittsburgh, Kan. 9-7 on two points earned by a safety and on the same night the junior college beat Eldorado, Kan., 8-7 on a similar play. A week earlier the junior college eleven triumphed 14-13 with a safety furnishing the deciding points.

* * *

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Because Penn is Navy's oldest rival, the spectators at the game Saturday will be "given the works." The Middies will be on hand with all the trappings of a major game—parade before the game, cheering section, band, card tricks and, of course, Bill the Eighth, the team's mascot. The Penn-Navy series started in 1888.

* * *

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Paul (Pooch) Harrell, Indiana's freshman football coach and varsity scout, has covered lots of territory in his latter capacity this year. He's been in Minneapolis, New York and New Orleans to view Indiana opponents.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA — When Lasalle College defeated its ancient rival, St. Joseph's, 31-0, that was good enough excuse for a holiday. So on Monday the President gave the boys the day off and Coach Marty Brill made it unanimous by cancelling practice.

New Navy Mascot Appears

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2 (AP)—Bill VIII, the handsome Navy goat, is just a fancy dan they pretty up to take the newsreel bows—the real mascot of the Navy football team is Melissa, a waterfront terrier who's that way in a big way about the Navy.

The pampered goat spends his week in the company of placid cows on the Naval Academy dairy farm, getting his beauty sleep and primping for his personal appearances on Saturdays.

But Melissa? None of that matinee idol stuff for her. M'liss is out there in the mud, on the firing line with the fighting men at practice at 4:15 every afternoon.

The Navy's working mascot is vaguely Schnauzer, with possibly just a bit of Kerry Blue terrier in her ancestry. Her badge of office is a bedraggled football sock. It's her dearest possession—she uses it to play tug-of-war with her pet athletes.

Friday is her big day, when the "B" squad has a game. Bill VIII only works the varsity games, and Melissa gets to do a solo act.

She's up and down the substitute's bench like a comet with fur, exhorting, encouraging—and always toting her sock.

It hasn't passed the notice of Navy men that Melissa is twice as potent as Bill. He's batting .500 with two wins, two losses, and a tie. M'liss is batting 1,000. Her "B" boys haven't lost a tilt.

Tradition decrees that Bill VIII must be out there to cross swords with the Army mule Dec. 2. But Navy men are likely to smuggle along M'liss to the Army-Navy game.

Melissa may be short on tradition, but she's long on the old fight that starts traditions.

Three New Hockey Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2—When the International American hockey circuit gets off the mark over the week end, three pilots, two of them down from the big league, will be at the helm for the first time.

Jimmy Ward, the ex-mainstay of the Montreal Maroons at New Haven, and Jack Markle at Syracuse succeed "Pit" Lepine and Eddie Powers who moved into major league jobs at Montreal and Toronto respectively, while the third, Herbie Lewis, takes command of the Indianapolis team, the baby member of the league.

With the addition of Lewis the Int-Am loop has two members of the famous Detroit line that was hailed as hockey's greatest scoring trio until two years ago, the other being Larry Aurie, present coach of the Pittsburgh Hornets.

The other five coaches are familiar to the fans around the loop. The two Mitchells, Herbie at Hershey and Johnny at Springfield, start their second term in the league; the Cooks, Bill with Cleveland and Bun with Providence, open their third winter, and Herb Gardiner at Philadelphia is the dean, having started in Quakertown when the old Can-Am league was in existence.

Markle is the youngest coach and his appointment came as a surprise. The move was exceedingly popular in Syracuse where the fleet right winger has been the ice hero for years. He will continue active service and starts from scratch with almost an entirely new squad.

Lewis will have many of last winter's Hornets under his wing at Indianapolis, Detroit having switched its recruits when Pittsburgh decided to operate independently this year.

The week-end games are:

Saturday—Syracuse at Pittsburgh, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Indianapolis at Hershey, Providence at Springfield.

Sunday—Indianapolis at Syracuse, Pittsburgh at Cleveland, Hershey at New Haven, Springfield at Providence.

Gophers And Wildcats Meet

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Big Ten's most improved football team today? . . . Minnesota says Northwestern and Northwestern says Minnesota.

Whether it be football propaganda, or well-rounded observation, it still is the basis of preparation at each camp this week as the two rivals point for their clash Saturday at Minneapolis.

Bernie Bierman, Minnesota coach who personally scouted the Wildcats against Illinois last week, asserted, "Northwestern is the best team I have seen this season.

"I have read and heard since the start of the season that it was disorganized, but there was nothing the matter with the team I saw defeat Illinois. Minnesota cannot afford to make the same mistakes against Northwestern it made against Purdue and Ohio State."

Scout Litz Rusness, Northwestern's chief collector of Minnesota evidence, declared:

Good Team

"At this time, the Gophers compare favorably with last year's team and perhaps are even as good as it was. And last year's team won the title."

The respect the two rivals, each beaten once in conference competition, hold for each other dates back to previous meetings. In the last seven years, Minnesota has lost three Conference games, two of them to Northwestern. At home it has not lost to the Purple since 1930, but at Evanston, the Gophers have not conquered the Wildcats since 1929.

Each squad will be at virtually peak condition. The injured Ollie "Red" Hahnenstein, Northwestern's ace ground gainer last year, will be back to share the offensive load with Paul Soper, Bill DeCorrevont and Don Clawson. Minnesota has had two weeks to recover from its Ohio State setback and will have Harold Van Every and George Franck to lead its assault.

Tuning Attack

The Gophers began tuning up their attack yesterday while Northwestern worked on defense. Ohio State and Indiana, two equally offensive minded rivals who meet Saturday, concentrated on passes—the Buckeyes on throwing them and Indiana on stopping them.

As Coach Fritz Crisler counselled Michigan against belittling Illinois power, the Illini appeared impressive in stopping freshmen using Wolverine plays. Iowa had a look at Purdue plays it expects to see at Lafayette Saturday. The Boilermakers tapered off on contact work.

Chicago drilled on a pass defense for Virginia's Cavaliers Wisconsin, with an open date Saturday, gave over the day to the second team, which showed disappointing form against the freshmen.

New San Diego Owner

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—M. L. Clark, of San Diego, retired Oklahoma City automobile dealer, has purchased the San Diego Padres of the Pacific Coast Baseball League from the H. W. Lane estate for $92,500. He said he would keep Cedric Durst as manager.

Drake Plotting Surprise Sweep to M. V. Grid Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2—Drake, which for the past three years was represented by one of the nation's high scoring football teams, has turned to the opposite formula this season—with just as much success.

As a result, the Bulldogs, discounted before the campaign started, are confidently plotting a surprise sweep to the Missouri Valley Conference championship.

The best line Vee Green ever has had at Drake is the reason for the Iowans' enthusiasm. Not once has it been outcharged while the Bulldogs were winning four of the five games played—not even when Creighton hung a 7-to-0 defeat on them at Omaha.

Kansas, Grinnell, Iowa State and St. Louis have fallen, and in no game has the victory margin been great—one touchdown against the two Big Six teams and two touchdowns against the other two. But the significant thing is that only 13 points have been scored against Drake in the five games, and opponents' first downs and yardage gained have been meagre, indeed.

The Bulldog bulwark reached the ultimate of efficiency last week against St. Louis when the Billikens managed to earn only two first downs and a net gain from scrimmage of seven yards.

Friday night at the stadium here Drake will fire the first gun in its battle towards the Valley top when it entertains Washburn, an outfit which has demonstrated an ability to score against any type of opponent but which, in turn, has been vulnerable.

The second conference game of the week end is set for Saturday at Omaha, with Creighton opposing St. Louis. St. Louis needs the victory to retain a chance for the championship while two losses already have eliminated Creighton.

A three-way intersectional program is mapped out for the other Valley schools. At home two teams from far away will be Washington, which meets Washington and Lee, and Oklahoma A. & M., which entertains New Mexico State Tulsa, on the other hand, will board two airliners for a trip to the nation's capital and a game with Catholic University.

Missouri Valley Standings

	W.	L.	PC.	Points For	Points Agst
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	0	1.000	36	13
Washington	1	1	.500	63	38
Tulsa	1	1	.500	28	23
Drake	1	1	.500	12	7
Washburn	1	1	.500	32	47
Creighton	1	2	.333	33	83
St. Louis U.	0	1	.000	0	12

Games This Week

Friday night—*Drake vs. Washburn at Des Moines, Ia.

Saturday—*Creighton vs. St. Louis at Omaha, Neb. Tulsa vs. Catholic U. at Washington, D. C. Oklahoma A. & M. vs New Mexico State at Stillwater, Okla. Washington vs Washington and Lee at St. Louis, Mo.

Results Last Week

*Drake 12, St. Louis 0.
Washington 6, Butler 0.
Creighton 21, Loyola of the South 13.
Washburn 20, St. Benedict's 14.
Oklahoma 41, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Detroit 16, Tulsa 7.

*Denotes Conference games.

Johnny Knolla, Creighton's rambling halfback, scored two touchdowns against Loyola of the South last week to assume the Missouri Valley Conference scoring leadership with 30 points.

Knolla, displaced Washington's sophomore ace, Bud Schwenk, who went scoreless against Butler and has 25 points. Tied at 24 are Malcolm Strow, Tulsa sophomore; Wally Schroeder, Washburn triple-threater; Co.-Capt. Thell Fisher, Drake's midget runner from Oklahoma, and Al Truscott, Creighton fullback, while Pete Rivers, the Oklahoma Aggie handy man, is only a point back of this group.

Only seven Conference games have been played so far, but in this competition alone Schwenk has been most successful. The Bear cub has made two touchdowns and seven extra points to lead with 19 points. Two points behind is Rivers, whose total includes two touchdowns, two extra points and a field goal.

Leading Valley scorers:

All Games

	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Knolla (Crighton) hb	5	0	0	30
Schwank (Washington) hb	3	7	0	25
Strow (Tulsa) hb	4	0	0	24
Fisher (Drake) hb	4	0	0	24
Schroeder (Washburn) hb	4	0	0	24
Truscott (Creighton) fb	4	0	0	24
Rivers (Okla. A. & M.) hb	3	2	1	23
Money (Washburn) e	3	0	0	18
Ott (Okla. A. & M.) fb	2	1	0	13
Lutz (Washington) hb	2	1	0	13
Gentry (Tulsa) hb	2	0	0	12
Gay (Washburn) fb	2	0	0	12
Portillo (Okla. A. & M.) fb	2	0	0	12
Leonard (Creighton) fb	2	0	0	12
Clark (Washburn) fb	2	0	0	12
Isaacs (Washburn) hb	2	0	0	12
Lindow (Washington) hb	2	0	0	12
Emmet (Washington) qb	1	5	0	11
Fleming (Creighton) hb	1	2	0	8

Conference Games

	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Schwenk (Washington) hb	2	7	0	19
Rivers (Okla. A. & M.) hb	2	2	1	17
Lutz (Washington) hb	2	1	0	13
Lindow (Washington) hb	2	0	0	12
Strow (Tulsa) hb	2	0	0	12
Clark (Washburn) fb	2	0	0	12
Truscott (Creighton) fb	2	0	0	12
Emmot (Washburn) qb	1	2	0	8
Fleming (Creighton) hb	1	1	0	7
Grimmett (Tulsa) e	1	0	0	6
Gentry (Tulsa) hb	1	0	0	6
Money (Washburn) e	1	0	0	6
Schroeder (Washburn) hb	1	0	0	6
Knolla (Creighton) hb	1	0	0	6
Leonard (Creighton) fb	1	0	0	6
Theilling (Washington) fb	1	0	0	6
Allen (Washington) hb	1	0	0	6
Turley (Washington) e	1	0	0	6
Portillo (Okla. A. & M.) fb	1	0	0	6
Brotherton (Okla. A.&M.) qb	1	0	0	6
Warren (Okla A. & M.) e	1	0	0	6
Fisher (Drake) hb	1	0	0	6
Stripe (Drake) fb	1	0	0	6
Dennis (Tulsa) hb	0	1	0	1
Robards (Tulsa) qb	0	1	0	1
Ott (Okla. A. & M.) hb	0	1	0	1

Columbus Bullies Win

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio (AP) — Sweeping on in their drive toward the American Professional Football League championship, the Columbus Bullies crushed the Louisville Tanks 20 to 0 here Nov. 1.

The Bullies scored in the first period when a Louisville punt was blocked and Busich fell on it for the score. In the third period Columbus marched 93 yards before Reupke scored on a lateral from Davis.

Davis scored in the fourth period from the four-yard line.

Rumford May Get Ski Meet

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Philip Marx of Rumford's Chisholm Outing Club told winter sports directors here it was probable that the 1940 U. S. Eastern Ski Association's jumping and cross-country championship events will be awarded to Rumford.

Marx was one of several speakers who addressed the fourth annual meeting of the Maine Winter Sports Federation in the State House.

Marguerite Hoole holds the national junior 100-meter swim crown.

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The Home Forum

The Cat and The Violin

FROM THE BEGINNING, there was a Hans Christian Andersen quality about the place. We loved it from the moment when the blue shutters of the morning folded back against the mountain in a kind of slow enchantment, and lovely colors flowered in the east like potted hyacinths on a windowsill. The drowsy tinkle of cowbells wavered sweetly through the quiet valley; a thin mist drifted up from the lake, silvering every twig and grass-blade.

Rousing from the slumberous depths of Herr Robaum's striped feather-bed, and walking out on the little iron balcony into the soft spring light, was like stepping into fairyland. Indeed, the illusion was complete when we heard thrice over a strange, bright chord of music, discordant and fragmentary, but definite as the twinkling bells and close at hand.

* * *

We looked at each other in sudden delight. "What do you suppose it is?"

"A zither?" you asked, raising an eyebrow, and listening intently.

"Oh, no! A faun laughing out there under the trees, perhaps."

"Harp strings in the wind?"

"But there isn't any wind," I pointed out.

"Dress and investigate," you suggested tersely.

And so we did, splashing our faces hurriedly in cold water from the tall blue pitcher, and running to the window now and then to listen for those wild, restless strains of sound. But the music did not come again.

* * *

We opened the door and tiptoed down the narrow hall, carrying our shoes in our hands. The green carpet was deep and soft as ancient moss, and silence lay like a spell on every side. There had been waltzing in the great hall of the inn the night before, when we arrived, so now the innkeeper and his weary guests caught another forty winks while daylight flowered on the rim of the mountain, and we pursued our small mysteries stealthily.

Everything in the courtyard glistened with dew. We sat on the steps to put on our shoes and saw a white rose unfolding in the hedge beyond the flagstones. As we watched, a black cat moved silkily out of the shadows and touched the heavy head of the bending flower with a careless paw, sending a sparkle of dewdrops flying.

"A morning shower bath," you said, laughing. "There's a poem for you: A cat stood under a flower and took his morning shower."

"A clever cat," I agreed, ignoring the part about the poem.

Presently, we saw the lithe black creature streak across the flagstones and leap like a flash of ebony lightning into a low open window close to the hedge. And then, suddenly, mysteriously, we heard that elfin music again. This time the sounds quite definitely came from the open window.

* * *

There was an interval of silence as we moved cautiously forward; and then the wild strains began again, discordant, and somehow beautiful in the early mist of the morning. We drew near the window and peered shamelessly into the little sitting-room. On a low table, close to the sill, someone had left a violin and bow; and there the black cat sat, delicately plucking at the strings, stopping now and then to tilt its head to the side in a listening attitude. Then a velvet paw would reach forth again with a lazy rippling motion and claw at the strings. And the breathless quiet of the morning would be shattered by quivering discords of sound.

But presently, though neither of us stirred, the black cat looked directly at us, arched its back in derision, and fled delicately into the deeper recesses of the inn.

"Hey, diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle," you quoted gaily. "I knew there was a poem in that cat!"

* * *

As day deepened, we watched the white and purple shadows run down the mountain and the lake grow bright under the cornflower blue sky. At breakfast-time, we wandered back to one of the little iron tables in the courtyard.

A blonde, rosy-cheeked girl came out in an embroidered apron and spread the table with a red and white checkered cloth.

"Are the mornings always as beautiful as this?" we asked in our slow, copy-book German.

"Yah, yah. Each is better than the last." She nodded her head vigorously, so that the yellow braids bobbed about alarmingly.

We could well believe her. And our mounting affection for the place was in no wise dimmed by the array of viands that graced the table. There was wild honey in a Delft-blue jar, thick slices of fresh coffee bread, mugs of warm milk, pancakes and little sausages, and freshly churned butter.

In the midst of it all, we heard a sweet thread of music from somewhere deep in the inn. It rippled back and forth across the morning like a weaver's shuttle, and at length, familiar tunes began to take form—Schubert and Strauss and a little lilting folk song that we heard first somewhere in the Black Forest.

* * *

At long last, the musician appeared. He was a tall, golden-haired lad with a violin tucked lovingly under his chin. And perched on his shoulder, curved and black and beautiful as an onyx statue, rode the musical cat.

After a little, the young man came over to us and bowed. "You like the violin?" he asked shyly.

"We love it!" we assured him. "And, moreover, we are much interested in your cat."

"Ach, yah," he said, stroking the animal's satiny coat with his sensitive fingers. "Zigeuner is a strange cat. She is happy only where there is music. Sometimes she makes it herself. But that is not good. See, here she has scratched the wood." He held out the violin for us to see.

"And why do you call her Gypsy?" we asked, proud of our ability to translate the name.

He smiled. "Because she is a gypsy cat," he explained. "Two, three summers ago, the gypsies passed through our valley; and Zigeuner liked better the music of the violin than the barking of the dogs in the camp, so here she stayed. And we have since been friends."

He lifted the violin to his shoulder and ran the bow lightly across the strings. "Now we play for you a gypsy dance," he said, beginning the brilliant, laughing measures.

* * *

The music rose high and sweet from the troubled strings. The black cat sat motionless on the steady shoulder. The morning sunlight glinted on the sweeping bow, the pale strings, the cap of gold. Beyond the courtyard the mountain rose blue and beautiful above the silver lake, and in the thorny hedge one wide white rose nodded in time to the music.

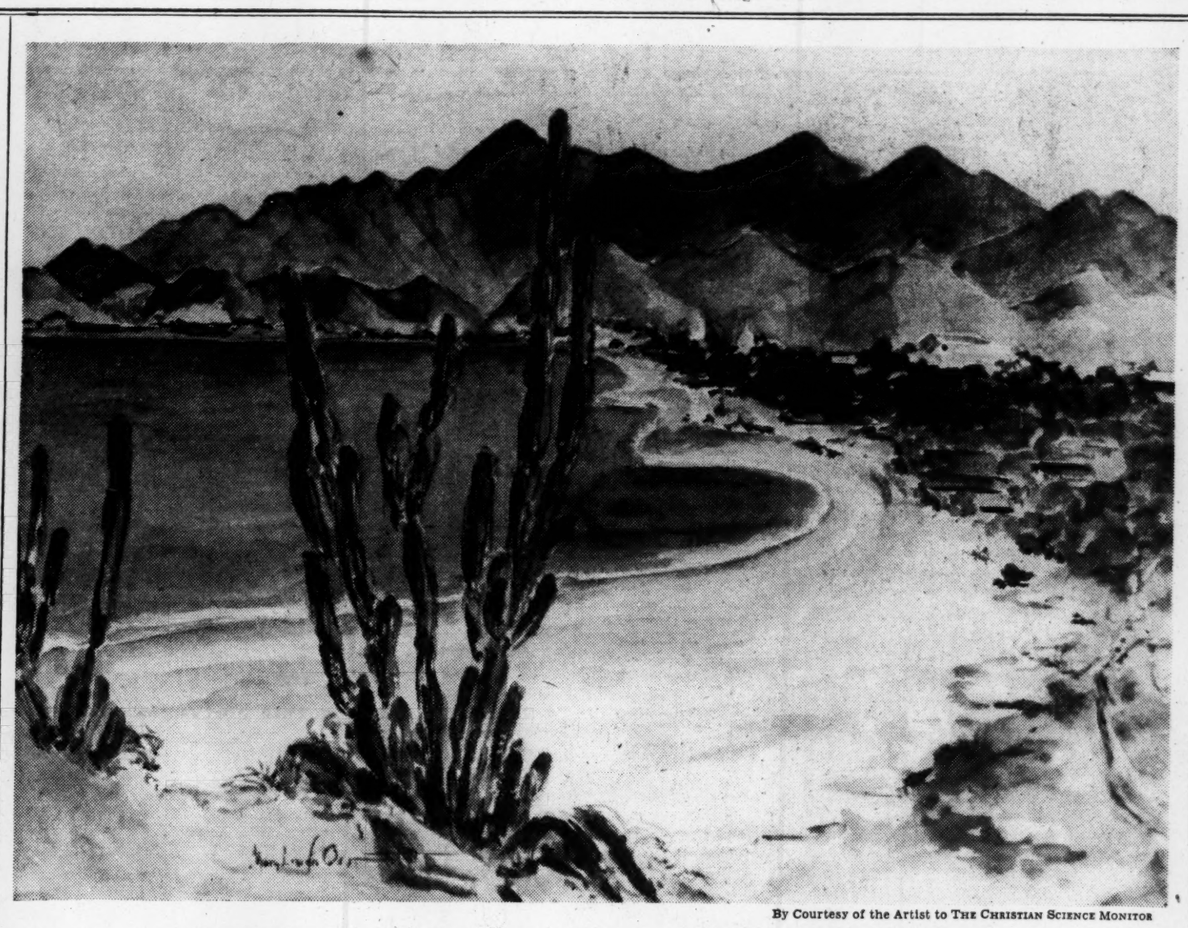
Others from the inn gathered in the doorways and windows to listen, the innkeeper in his dark apron, the rosy-cheeked maids from the kitchen, and the three English guests in their London tweeds.

* * *

There is talk now of armies on the march through this small, enchanted valley, of changing political ideologies, and confused and furtive activities. Yet these things have a dream-like quality about them, for all their boasted horror. For us, the only reality is a magic blue mountain and a remarkable inn full of delightful mysteries and music and laughter. And sometimes, through the tall black walls of the headlines, we see again a golden-haired lad playing a gypsy tune, a white rose nodding on its stem, and a strange cat, fluid as water on a dark night, aloof as ebony, with grace-notes in its heart.

And sometimes we speak of those others who listened at door and window. I wonder, do they remember, too?

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SAN FERNANDO BEACH IN SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA": *A Painting by Mary Lincoln Orr*

SANTA MARTA, in Colombia, lies below the Panama Canal on the Atlantic coast, close to the equator. There are two seasons, the dry and the wet, but the climate is always hot.

This painting of San Fernando Beach was executed during the dry season, when months of sunshine parch the ground to starchy whiteness, when the jungle becomes denuded until the naked trees resemble gray smoke, and the giant cacti stand with sentinel calm amidst the bareness.

In the yellow town of severe Spanish architecture, the streets dry out and tiny stones blow wildly. Window-shutters are closed and people live within their patios. These patios, gay with roses, purple bougainvillaea, fragrant frangipani, encompass the family with a privacy strangers seldom penetrate. Palm trees thrust inquisitive fingers above the flat roofs as if refusing to be caged within walls.

A few days of rain engulf the landscape with lush vegetation. Flowers bloom: vines climb skyward and drape back to the ground to root again. Orchids flourish in yellow, purple, white, and red glory. Birds of rainbow hue fly in the forest. Lizards run across the road and crickets hum a metallic din. The tropic world lives once more.

The Real Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL DESIRE TO BE healthy, happy, and prosperous. Through an understanding of the nature of the real man we gain the true sense of health, happiness, and prosperity.

What is man? Not the physical body, not the material personality! Isaiah saw clearly the distinction between this and the real man when he wrote (Isaiah 2:22), "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?"

Have we not all, in some measure, discerned a selfhood higher than that which mortal sense would tell us is ours? In acts of kindness, in humbly looking to God for guidance, in moments of self-abnegation, in moments of consecration, in moments of spiritual inspiration, we glimpse the real man.

Paul, in his letter to the Colossians (3:9, 10), speaks of putting off "the old man with his deeds" and of putting on "the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him." The old man is a false concept of man as material, and selfishness, pride, hate, fear, and similar characteristics go to make up this false sense of selfhood.

When Nicodemus questioned Jesus about his miracles, the Master said (John 3:7), "Ye must be born again." Through accepting the true concept of man as spiritual, the image and likeness of divine Love, we are "born again." And through striving to demonstrate this fact we put off "the old man," and put on "the new man."

The first step, then, toward gaining recognition of our true selfhood is to accept the fact that man is spiritual, and that, in reality, we are the children of God. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 90), "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea." And on page 259 of the same book she says, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." We must keep steadfastly before us the fact that God is perfect, and that man reflects God.

When, as children, we had to solve problems in arithmetic, we learned the multiplication table and kept its facts in thought. So in demonstrating the true man we study the nature of God and His creation and keep this true concept in our thought. Just as we use an understanding of the multiplication table to solve arithmetical problems, so we use the understanding of the nature of God and man to solve our human problems.

Fear and other false mental states keep one from gaining a true sense of health. These falsities are dispelled as one understands and demonstrates real selfhood. As long as one accepts a false concept of man as material, one may be governed by fear. Discerning something of the spiritual and incorporeal nature of man, we begin to lose the sense of fear. We see that in reality there are no accidents, and we begin to lose our fear of them; we see that material theories are untrue and powerless, and that they cannot harm man. All theories based on the supposition that man is material are without foundation. But the understanding of man as spiritual lifts us above these false theories and destroys fear.

Happiness is inherent in the real man. Therefore, as we demonstrate real selfhood we become truly happy. Worry, selfishness, jealousy, hate, and the like would keep us from being happy. These errors are overcome as one holds steadfastly to the fact that man is the image and likeness of divine Love.

As one discerns the real nature of man, he sees that good is spiritual, unlimited. This realization annihilates the false sense of lack. Expressing true qualities, and keeping the fact before us that because good is spiritual it is ever present, ever available, inexhaustible, we experience abundance.

Whatever problem may arise, it can be solved by turning to the fact of the perfection of God, and of man as the reflection of God. It is only because of our ignorance of the facts about God and man that discord seems to become part of our experience.

Is it possible to express the true nature of man? If it were not, Christ Jesus would not have said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 302): "Let us remember that harmonious and immortal man has existed forever, and is always beyond and above the mortal illusion of any life, substance, and intelligence as existent in matter. This statement is based on fact, not fable. The Science of being reveals man as perfect, even as the Father is perfect, because the Soul, or Mind, of the spiritual man is God, the divine Principle of all being, and because this real man is governed by Soul instead of sense, by the law of Spirit, not by the so-called laws of matter."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Winter Rest

Now may the partnered thorn and rose
their double-entried ledger close,
set their alarm-clock for the spring
and dream of summer waking.

Still half-asleep these two shall hear
the gradual coming of the year,
that starts its ancient syllabus
with dance of wind and crocus.

Then whispering down the one-way street
of spring the later flowers shall meet
or with the wetfoot kingcups run
to April's rippling scansion.

The almond, lilac, cherry, may,
with colored fire shall light the way,
until before the solsticed sun
departs the rhododendron.

And then these two may wake; but now
silence is all they ask and snow,
silence for rose and thorn to lie
at rest from summer's journey.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

The Sky Is a River

Above a city of tall buildings
Far and narrow is the sky.
In this perfect moment of dusk it is a river of light,
Deeply blue, translucent,
Pouring itself into the burning sea of the west.

DOLORES CAIRNS

Speed

Speed—overhead
Great airplanes flying
Dipping and diving—
Forging ahead.
Bright wings of airplanes
Leading and guiding
Over the sea.
Rising and hiding
Themselves in the clouds,
Then sliding,
Like great giant birds,
Out into the sunlight.

Beside and around them
White sea gulls are soaring.
Like wings of the angels,
Not folded, adoring—
But wide-spread
For protection.

Speed,—the great ship
Cutting swift through the gray sea,
The heart-beats of its engines
Pulsating steadily.
Not made for destruction,
But active for service.
Fearless, courageous and strong
To achieve.

Great Mind over all,
Neither coming or going—
Ceaselessly active,
Living and knowing.

BERTHA RIVERS-THOMPSON

Der wirkliche Mensch

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDERMANN MÖCHTE gesund, glücklich und erfolgreich sein. Durch das Verständnis der Art des wirklichen Menschen gewinnen wir den wahren Sinn der Gesundheit, des Glücks und des Wohlstandes.

Was ist der Mensch? Nicht der körperliche Leib, nicht die materielle Persönlichkeit! Jesaja sah klar den Unterschied zwischen diesem und dem wirklichen Menschen, als er schrieb (Jes. 2, 22): „So lasset nun ab von dem Menschen, der Odem in der Nase hat; denn für was ist er zu achten?"

Haben wir alle nicht einigermaßen ein höheres Selbst erkannt als das, was uns der sterbliche Sinn als das unsrige zuerkennen möchte? In freundlichen Handlungen, in demütigem Bitten um Gottes Führung, in Augenblicken der Selbstverleugnung, in Augenblicken der Heiligung, in Augenblicken geistiger Erleuchtung erblicken wir den wirklichen Menschen.

Paulus spricht in seinem Briefe an die Kolosser (K. 3, 9. 10) vom Ausziehen „des alten Menschen mit seinen Werken" und vom Anziehen „des neuen, der da erneuert wird zu der Erkenntnis nach dem Ebenbilde des, der ihn geschaffen hat". Der alte Mensch ist ein falscher Begriff vom Menschen als materiell; und Selbstsucht, Stolz, Haß, Furcht und ähnliche Kennzeichen bilden diesen falschen Sinn des Selbst.

Als Nikodemus Jesus hinsichtlich seiner Wunder fragte, sagte der Meister (Joh. 3, 7): „Ihr müsset von neuem geboren werden". Durch Annehmen des wahren Begriffs vom Menschen als geistig, als das Bild und Gleichnis der göttlichen Liebe, werden wir „von neuem geboren". Und durch das Bestreben, diese Tatsache zu beweisen, ziehen wir „den alten Menschen" aus und „den neuen" an.

Der erste Schritt zur Erkenntnis unseres wahren Selbst ist also das Annehmen der Tatsache, daß der Mensch geistig ist, und daß wir in Wirklichkeit die Kinder Gottes sind. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 90): „Das Zugeständnis des Menschen an das eigene Ich, daß der Mensch Gottes eigenes Gleichnis ist, verleiht dem Menschen die Freiheit, Herr über die unendliche Idee zu werden". Und auf Seite 259 desselben Buchs schreibt sie: „Das christusgleiche Verständnis des wissenschaftlichen Seins und des göttlichen Heilens umfaßt als Basis des Gedankens und der Demonstration ein vollkommenes Prinzip und eine vollkommene Idee—einen vollkommenen Gott und einen vollkommenen Menschen". Wir müssen uns unerschütterlich vor Augen halten, daß Gott vollkommen ist, und daß der Mensch Gott widerspiegelt.

Als wir in unserer Kindheit Rechenaufgaben zu lösen hatten, lernten wir das Einmaleins und behielten diese Tatsachen im Gedächtnis. Ebenso lernen wir, wenn wir den wahren Menschen beweisen, die Art Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung verstehen und behalten diesen wahren Begriff im Gedächtnis. Gerade wie wir das Verständnis des Einmaleins anwenden, um Rechenaufgaben zu lösen, so wenden wir das Verständnis der Art Gottes und des Menschen an, um unsere menschlichen Probleme zu lösen.

Furcht und andere falsche mentale Zustände halten einen ab, den wahren Sinn der Gesundheit zu gewinnen. Diese Unwahrheiten werden vertrieben, wenn man das wahre Selbst versteht und beweist. Solange man den falschen Begriff vom Menschen als materiell hegt, kann man von Furcht beherrscht sein. Erkennen wir etwas von der geistigen und unkörperlichen Art des Menschen, so beginnen wir den Sinn der Furcht zu verlieren. Wir sehen, daß es in Wirklichkeit keine Unfälle gibt, und wir beginnen unsere Furcht davor zu verlieren. Wir sehen, daß materielle Theorien unwahr und machtlos sind, und daß sie dem Menschen nicht schaden können. Alle Theorien, die auf der Voraussetzung beruhen, daß der Mensch materiell sei, haben keine Grundlage. Aber das Verständnis, daß der Mensch geistig ist, erhebt uns über diese falschen Theorien und zerstört die Furcht.

Freudigkeit wohnt dem wirklichen Menschen inne. Daher werden wir wahrhaft glücklich, wenn wir das wahre Selbst beweisen. Besorgnis, Selbstsucht, Eifersucht, Haß und dgl. berauben uns unseres Glücks. Diese Irrtümer werden überwunden, wenn man unerschütterlich daran festhält, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis der göttlichen Liebe ist.

Wer die wirkliche Art des Menschen erkennt, sieht, daß das Gute geistig und unbegrenzt ist. Diese Erkenntnis vernichtet den falschen Sinn des Mangels. Wenn wir wahre Eigenschaften ausdrücken und der Tatsache eingedenk bleiben, daß das Gute immer gegenwärtig, immer zugänglich und unerschöpflich ist, weil es geistig ist, kommt Fülle in unsere Erfahrung.

Was für Probleme sich auch darbieten mögen, sie können dadurch gelöst werden, daß man sich der Tatsache der Vollkommenheit Gottes und des Menschen als der Widerspiegelung Gottes zuwendet. Nur wegen unserer Unkenntnis der Tatsachen über Gott und den Menschen scheint Mißklang ein Teil unserer Erfahrung zu werden.

Ist es möglich, die wahre Art des Menschen auszudrücken? Wenn es nicht möglich wäre, hätte Christus Jesus nicht gesagt (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 302): „Wir wollen eingedenk sein, daß der harmonische und unsterbliche Mensch immerdar bestanden hat und immer jenseits und über der sterblichen Illusion steht, daß irgendwelches Leben, irgendwelche Substanz und Intelligenz in der Materie vorhanden sind. Diese Darlegung beruht auf Tatsache, nicht auf Dichtung. Die Wissenschaft des Seins enthüllt, daß der Mensch vollkommen ist, weil die Seele oder das Gemüt des geistigen Menschen Gott ist, das göttliche Prinzip alles Seins, und weil dieser wirkliche Mensch von Seele anstatt vom Sinn, von dem Gesetz des Geistes und nicht von den sogenannten Gesetzen der Materie regiert wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

One Movement of the Delaware Symphony

THE SECOND movement of the Delaware symphony, the Nockamixon movement, might begin with the sough of wind in the pines, pitchpines with widespread limbs upbuoyed in an autumnal northwester driving in strong and resistless. How to make the orchestra express the amber light over all is the question. Two harps, with all the string choirs coming in one after the other, in support, would give us the wind in the pines. But that amber light? The English horn alone would deepen the amber to brown. Blending with the clarinets it might give us the effect sought, amber light over autumn woodland whose few open spaces and old houses have an atmosphere of long ago. Through these effects should weave the river motive, for the Delaware runs swiftly by the Nockamixon Cliffs, and Boatman's Hill reminds us of the Durham boats and the canal boats manned by the men who wintered on these little upland farms.

So much for the beginning of that second movement, the Nockamixon movement. But how to get in the half of what this wild and out-of-the-world townships suggests. Nockamixon has more than seven wonders. I first went there seeking pottery, Pennsylvania Dutch redware. I won the confidence of the last potter's son. He showed me priceless old ceremonial platters, *sgrafitto*, thistle-birds and tulips cut through slip of a soft yellow to the soft red of the basic ware. As he showed me the platters, I caught sight of miles on miles of the Delaware Valley, green-flushed and white and silver under the touch of spring, framed down to a Redfield landscape by the northern window.

It is in fall, though, that I best know Nockamixon. I go there for gentians, fringed gentians, wide-eyed by the road edge and magically blue. Everywhere, then, are oak sprouts, wine-red, in the largess of sunlight, and misty banks of purple asters, and goldenrod, and the hum of bees. So it is on a bright day of fall. Go there on a dull day later on in the fall. Still the oak sprouts are wine-red, but a share of their leaves duller than in October, under somber skies.—From "The Dutch Country," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks
Pages 18-19
Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1939

• Byrd Men Get Books And Games

All kinds of books but no poetry will go to Little America for long polar night.

Before members of the United States Antarctic Service return to civilization from Little America in the spring of 1941 they will have had plenty of time to do other things than explore barren snow wastes and formidable ice barriers under the orders of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

They won't be able to play ping pong in the huts to be set up at the East Base and the West Base because previous expeditions discovered the continuous tap-tap of the balls on rackets and tables annoy those who are not playing. But, said Roger Hawthorne, Information Officer of the expedition, librarian, and Assistant Field Representative of the Department of the Interior, they will be able to play other parlor games, and read.

Between collecting the libraries to be used on The Bear and the North Star and at the two bases in Antarctica and getting together the office supplies to be used on the trip, Mr. Hawthorne is busy these days. He shuttles between expedition headquarters at the Navy Yard and the Army Base and with the assistance of his wife is now engaged in cataloging and packing books and magazines which are to go to the South Pole.

More Books Needed

Loan and gift books number approximately 800 and throw-away magazines total around 600. More could be used. This reading matter covers the range of fiction, biography and history and a lurid output of "shockers" in the pulp magazine line. Curiously, the detective stories and the "True This" and "True That" magazines, Mr. Hawthorne said, are with the compliments of the Library of Congress. These magazines do double duty: they serve to fill spaces in book boxes as well as entertain.

No poetry is going along by any definite choice of the executive personnel. "One complication in assembling a library," Mr. Hawthorne said, "is the fact that you are catering to the literary tastes of different types of men, from Ph.D.'s to seamen. We felt that anyone who liked poetry would bring his own along."

He summarized the scope of the fiction with the remark that the previous expedition had shown what the men want is "escape literature," something that will take them furthest away from their bleak environment. W. H. Hudson's "Green Mansions," he said, was the favorite of the men on the last trip.

Some of the Donors

There will be scientific libraries at the bases for executives of the expedition. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, has loaned more than 100 volumes from his polar exploration library and more are to come. Other donors or lenders of books, according to Mr. Hawthorne's records, include the Book of the Month Club, the National Home Library, Houghton Mifflin Company, the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York and the Seamen's Church Institute of New York. Books in the format of the Reader's Digest and the Home Library are earmarked for the limited accommodations of the snow cruiser now lumbering through Ohio on its way to Boston.

Several boxes of games are ready to go aboard, but more of these would be received with appreciation. Parker Brothers of Salem and the Milton Bradley Company of Springfield have made contributions. The games on hand include checkers and chess. "Contact," Chinese checkers and backgammon. More ping pong balls are needed for games aboard ship going down; so are deck tennis sets and dart games, Mr. Hawthorne suggests.

Thumbtacks and Ink

All this material is piled in a bay in Section DW at the Army Base, alongside a pile of office supplies being assembled for packing. The supplies run from thumb tacks to heavy wrapping paper, various colors of pencils for map work and scientific graphs, diaries, report books and a stock of paper.

Lest the expedition "get in the red" before it is out many months, glass bottles of red ink will have to be returned in exchange for tins of the same color—or alcohol be added to the ink in glass—in order that the bottles may not freeze, burst and then thaw over whatever else is packed with this item.

Mr. Hawthorne, formerly of Middleboro, Mass., who resigned from the Associated Press in Washington to accompany the expedition, said that in addition to the libraries on shipboard, the main libraries will be set up under the welfare officers at the West Base or near Little America and at the East Base, several hundred miles east in Alexanderland or a vicinity not yet determined. The reading matter will be available to the 125 men who start out and the 63 who plan to stay on the ice.

E. B. T.

Dowd Denies Quitting

Rumors that Sheriff John F. Dowd was moving his personal belongings from his office at the Court House and would resign before charges by the Boston Bar Association are heard by the State Supreme Court were denied today by the Sheriff. He emphatically declared: "It's just a rumor."

Lobstering

Scene on Maine Dock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Casco Bay winter lobstermen are ready for the cold months. So-called summer lobstermen are through. They set a few traps near shore and generally operate from inexpensive, motorless dories. They make fair wages and enjoy the outdoors. In winter it is a different story.

In November the lobsters begin crawling into deep water for warmth. Catching them through the months of ice is no easy task. No longer cheap dories but strongly built Hamptons 30 to 40 feet long, with small cabins forward, are employed.

Formerly lobsters averaged two and three pounds each. Today the average weight is one pound. Out of 300 lobsters brought to a Wells Beach lobster pound a few days ago, the keeper stated that not more than a dozen would exceed the one-pound weight.

October prices to the fishermen were down to 12 and 14 cents a pound and they retailed at from 20 to 22 cents. Winter prices should bring the fisherman at least 25 to 30 cents a pound.

U. S. Adviser Opposes State Medical Tests

Compulsory pre-marital examinations for social diseases are not only ineffective but "socially undesirable" and "fascistic" in nature, the New England Postgraduate Medical Assembly at Harvard was told yesterday by Dr. Joseph Earle Moore of Johns Hopkins University, a special consultant of the United States Public Health Service. Such pre-marital medical examinations, now in force in some States, were voted down by the Massachusetts Legislature this year.

The pre-marital compulsory examinations, Dr. Moore asserted, are totalitarian rather than Utopian, since they open the door to compulsory examination for tuberculosis, feeble-mindedness and insanity, all of which are equally desirable to prevent. He recommended "education" instead of such tests.

Laws requiring these pre-marital tests, the 800 New England physicians attending the Assembly were told by Dr. Moore, actually serve to "encourage common law marriage and illegitimacy." Further he said:

"I am opposed to the test in the first place, because the examination depends almost wholly on a blood test. The laboratory performance here is decidedly unsatisfactory. Many laboratories make grave technical errors. I could name State laboratories where 10 per cent of the findings are incorrect and I know of a private laboratory where the figure for wrong findings goes as high as 15 per cent." Normal persons, he reported, not infrequently show "false positive tests."

The public's fear of contracting social diseases through the ordinary contacts of everyday life is "grossly exaggerated," Dr. Moore said, adding that "the compulsory examination of domestic cooks, waiters, barbers and beauticians is therefore wholly unjustified."

Snow Cruiser Crawls Across Ohio at 9 M. P. H.

Speculation arose today as to whether Dr. Thomas C. Poulter's giant snow cruiser, now crawling across Ohio, would reach Boston in time to be loaded on a ship of Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition scheduled to sail Thursday, Nov. 9, for the South Pole.

After a week's trek from Chicago, the snow cruiser had crossed Indiana into Ohio, averaging at times only nine miles an hour. This indicated Dr. Poulter's huge vehicle would have to finish its journey with a burst of speed to get here in time to sail, unless sailing day is postponed.

Seek Remedy For Confused City Buying

Department of Supply has its difficulties; perpetual inventory plan is suggested.

Such expensive mistakes as ordering several dozen different patterns of dishes for the city hospital and buying high-priced machinery for one department while similar equipment gathers dust elsewhere can be permanently avoided in Boston by adoption of a city-wide inventory system for all supplies in municipal storehouses, competent observers at City Hall said today.

Giving a single department control over surplus supplies would need to accompany such a perpetual inventory, these sources feel.

The proposal is now under study at City Hall. Before actual adoption there are difficulties to be ironed out, for every city has its peculiar conditions. Exploration of the plan is part of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's program to take the kinks out of the city's purchasing system.

It costs money, reliable experts say, for each department to go its own sweet way managing its storehouses and supplies, without regard to the situation in other departments.

The story is well known of the purchase of a new steam roller while plenty of them rusted in a storeyard of another department, and the Boston Finance Commission tells of other items found unopened on the shelves while new orders were being filled.

A perpetual inventory would help prevent such mistakes.

Inventory alone isn't sufficient, however. The Supply Department must also have means to transfer goods from one department to another.

Such transfers are difficult now because such power is lacking, and because of psychological resistance. They are also hindered by a legal quirk which prevents crediting a department for goods taken from it. The combination effectively stymies transfers.

In dollars and cents, these questions of inventories and transfers are important. New York City's income from resale of old, unused goods jumped from $6,000 to $109,000 in three years' time following inventory of surplus supplies and a campaign to sell them or use them.

Summarizing, Boston has centralized buying so far as buying goes; but to find out how many supplies are on hand the Supply Department would have to canvass 25 or 30 separately managed store rooms around the city.

The steps needed to put the control of goods on a business basis are:

1. A perpetual inventory.
2. Giving power to the Supply Department to make transfers.
3. Giving the Supply Department authority to do all salvaging.

Many feel that while the ideal cornerstone of a modern purchasing system is a central warehouse, these measures will fill Boston's immediate needs.

This is the ground that is being surveyed in the effort to pare operating costs and cut taxes in Boston.

R. I. Bridge Work Beats Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, R. I., Nov. 2 — Work on the $3,104,000 bridge near here has progressed so rapidly that to date one third of the over-water distance from the Plum Beach shore at North Kingstown to the Conanicut Island objective has been reached.

The skeleton of the long level approach to the main span has been completed, and a height of 70 feet has been reached in construction of an incline which will boost the center span to a perch of 135 feet above the water, so that shipping may pass beneath.

The span is expected to be opened for the first traffic late next June. The construction is well ahead of schedule, with due consideration being given to winter obstacles, it is said.

Star Dust

Mt. Wilson Observatory

Ring Nebula in Lyra

Planetary nebula similar to the third largest now known announced as discovered by Harvard Observatory. Photo was made with the 100-inch Mt. Wilson reflector.

Two Harvard Astronomers Find Nebula

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Discovery of the third largest planetary nebula known has been announced by Harvard Observatory based upon photographs made with the 61-inch Wyeth reflecting telescope at Oak Ridge. The work was accomplished by Rebecca B. Jones and Richard Emberson, two former staff astronomers.

A planetary nebula is a cloud of interstellar gas approximately spherical in form, so-called from its resemblance when viewed through a telescope, to the disc of a planet. On a recent photographic plate Miss Jones and Mr. Emberson inspected more closely two faint nebular objects, one discovered by Sir John Herschel (NGC-2474) and the other discovered by Lord Rosse (NGC2475). When the Earl of Rosse, an Irish nobleman and astronomer of 100 years ago, made his find, he described his object as forming a double nebula with Herschel's object.

Harvard's discovery plate, reported in Bulletin 911 of Harvard Observatory, was made with the 16-inch Metcalf refractor at Oak Ridge, involving an exposure time of three hours. On it the astronomers saw every indication of a planetary nebula and to gain more structural detail, two additional photographs (exposure time two hours) were made with the more powerful 61-inch on Agfa Superpan Press film.

One photograph was taken with a red filter and one without. Using a reducing lens gave an effective focal length of 166½ inches. From the plates made a drawing was accomplished which adds up the total elements of each to disclose a central star and a double nebular ring with most of the matter concentrated in two lobes on the shorter axis. The rings fade out at the ends of the major or longer axis. The photographic magnitude is estimated to be about 14.

Comparing the red and the blue plates (made with and without the red filter) the central star is found to have a "large negative color index," all of which indicates a very blue star. The densitometer tracings, from which it was deduced that the object is the third largest planetary nebula now known, were made by Miss Shirley Patterson.

Most famous of the planetary nebulae, though considerably smaller, is the Ring Nebula in Lyra, so-called because it looks like a great smoke ring in the sky with a beautiful star in the center. The stars in the centers of such nebulae are very hot, O-type stars with surface temperatures of about 90,000 degrees Fahrenheit. These planetaries are puzzling things, but it is fairly well established that the glow of the nebulous matter surrounding them is excited by light from the central stars.

Babson Warns That Inflation Is Inevitable

Sees safety in stocks and bonds — Says strong nations must absorb small, weak ones.

Garbed in the robes of a Chinese Mandarin, Roger W. Babson, just back from the Orient, told 250 New England business leaders at the Chamber of Commerce today, to prepare for inflation. "War or no war," he said flipping an ornate parasol above his head, "good stocks, selected commodities and productive real estate are safe."

The noted Wellesley Hills financial statistician, speaking a decade after the 1929 crash which he prognosticated, said:

"I am very bearish on high-grade bonds, as inflation is surely ahead."

Mr. Babson, however, does not fear inflation. "I see no great future for the United States until the dollar is devaluated still further."

Mr. Babson took advantage of his return from the Far East, with its vantage point for viewing the domestic scene, to challenge present American educational methods. "They teach our boys and girls more about play than work," he charged.

Difference in Education

His criticism of American education was based, he said, on the fact that in Europe and the Orient the schools, radio, motion pictures and other channels concentrate on instructing youth toward hard work and sacrifice.

Speaking as an economist, Mr. Babson said there is no excuse for as many nations as we now have.

"There should only be four or five possessing armaments and a dominating voice in world affairs," he said, "the balance must expect to become protectorates, if not integral parts of stronger nations.

"If nature takes its course," he continued, "these dominating nations will be Russia, Germany, England, Japan or China, and possibly the United States.

"I base this upon five tests: (a) Natural resources; (b) Sea power; (c) Technical skill; (d) Birth rate; and (e) Willingness to sacrifice. As I have said many times—if Europe is now in a second World War—and as to this I am not yet sure—Russia will dictate the best terms. This is one of the several reasons why the present 'incident' may soon be patched up.

How They Match Up

"Russia has the natural resources; England has the sea power; Germany has the technical skill; and the Far East has the birth rate; while the central thought of the educational system of each of these countries is the importance of industry, thrift, and sacrifice.

"As to the outlook for peace in the Far East, let me say that Japan and China are now at a stalemate. The result rests in the lap of the United States. By giving Chiang Kai-shek a little credit each month and restricting our exports of munitions to Japan, the Japanese will get tired out and retire, but otherwise, they will win. As to the European situation, it is foolish to make any forecast before Christmas. The next two months will determine who will be the victor and how long the war will last."

Turning to a discussion of domestic business problems Mr. Babson said: "There are many reasons for our unemployment. Chief of these are: (a) Undermining family responsibility by substituting Federal systems of employment and aid; (b) An increasing birth rate among the dependent classes and a decreasing birth rate among the enterprising group; (c) Our unbalanced system of technological progress; and (d) Our educational system, which is teaching our young people to play instead of to work."

Nothing to Give but the Best

John Barbirolli
Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Radio Makes Listeners Want Real Thing, Conductor Says

Radio audiences, musically speaking, are entirely adult in their musical tastes, John Barbirolli, conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, said in an interview in his suite at the Ritz-Carlton. "There is no attempt whatsoever to 'play down' to them. We want them to feel that they are getting exactly the same type of programs that we are arranging for our subscribers."

Speaking of subscribers, Mr. Barbirolli anticipated the perils of program making long before he arrived in Boston to conduct the Philharmonic on tour, he said. He studied the program books of several Boston seasons in order to select a program that would steer a middle course between the Boston selections and still be unhackneyed.

This small slender conductor, who speaks with a very marked English accent, is entirely Latin. He was born in London of an Italian father and French mother and was brought up in England. There are some amusing angles of his parentage, Mr. Barbirolli said.

He laughed when he read comments that he played "Delius like a native." Delius, as a matter of fact, he said, was a transplanted German living in England who composed in a German style. He was somewhat of a League of Nations, "as I am," Mr. Barbirolli said.

Radio has been the greatest "advance agent" in the cause of symphonic music, Mr. Barbirolli concluded. Especially in the smaller cities, where there are no regular concerts of symphonic music, the orchestra's concerts have been enthusiastically received. In Scranton, Pa., for instance, which never would have been considered 10 years ago on a concert tour, the Philharmonic concert has been sold out weeks in advance. The only reason he can attribute for this popularity is the influence of the radiocast concerts of the orchestra.

Halloween Rain Checks Used

Apparently, even witches and spooks are not above accepting rain checks, and a number of strange happenings—scheduled for rain-drenched Halloween itself—were recorded last night. A great many suburban children, refusing to be deprived of the one opportunity in the year to budge a grown-up world slightly out of its decorous ruts, were merrily—not to say slightly boisterously—abroad in the bright moonlight and keen autumn air.

In Boston, where youngsters seemed to have all the fun they wanted despite the rain, thanks to the Police Department's huge parties, no notable damage, due to pranks, was reported. The grown-up world had forgotten its staid deportment completely enough at the parties to merit gratitude—and apparently to make any major mischief unnecessary.

But out in some suburbs police were kept a little busier. In Lynn, for instance, more than a dozen false fire alarms were sounded and a number of hydrants were opened with large wrenches, flooding the streets as thoroughly as did the rains of the night before. In Brighton, and at other points, porch furniture was discovered this morning roosting in trees, and gates were found in various unorthodox positions.

Although postponed Halloween parades were held in Revere and Chelsea last night, reports of broken windows—including those in some schools—were received. A large parade held successfully in Marlboro, however, did hold the center of interest there.

Some street lights were extinguished by boys who climbed poles and pulled switches. Others were broken by a more rowdy element, which in Watertown was responsible for the throwing of a stone through the window of a policeman's home, hitting the officer in the back as he sat reading.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty expressed pleasure at the result of the parties given in Boston.

Food Price Rise In Boston Normal

Food price advances in the Boston area since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe have not been greater than elsewhere, as the United States Department of Labor says, declared John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life today.

In a report to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall Mr. McBride said he had compiled a list of 11 selected foodstuffs which showed that prices had increased 9.15 per cent in September and 7.46 per cent in October as compared with August levels. The Labor Department, he said, estimated price advances for this period at 16.8 per cent.

The greatest difference in estimates, the Director declared, was in the price advance on flour, placed at 56 per cent by the Labor Department. Our survey, however, he said, showed an increase of only 14 per cent for September and 12 per cent in October over the August figures.

The average increase, Mr. McBride said, for 39 Massachusetts cities as shown by a combined food index was seven per cent in September and four per cent in October.

Five Murphys Win All-Murphy Race

Harvard College announced five scholarship awards, today, to:

Albert S. Murphy, '43, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John C. Murphy, '41, of Benicia, California.

Malcolm P. Murphy, '42, of Ridley Park, Pa.

William C. Murphy, '42, of Aurora, Ill.

William R. Murphey, '41, of Philadelphia, Pa.

But the Murphy monopoly is no fault of Harvard's. It has to be that way. William Stanislaus Murphy, of the class of 1885, provided the money.

State Revenue From Incomes Off $3,755,000

Long attributes drop to last year's boost by 'melons' distributed by big corporations.

Despite a 5 per cent increase in the surtax, Massachusetts income tax collections this year are running $3,755,000 below last year, Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long disclosed today.

Commissioner Long attributed this sizable drop largely to the fact that in 1937 many corporations cut large dividend melons to avoid payment of Federal undistributed profits taxes.

By contrast, the Commissioner pointed to tax receipts for liquor. For the first nine months of 1939 some $4,273,480 has been collected. This compares with $3,802,000 for the whole of last year. Mr. Long recalled the fact that taxes on hard liquor were raised from 40 cents a gallon to 95 cents by the Legislature last year.

The new cigarette tax returned $681,482 in September, its first full effective month.

Not all this came as a direct cigarette tax on consumers, however. Dealers paid $187,000 for inventories on hand when the tax became effective, and $43,000 came from tobacco licenses.

Rainfall Dispels Water Shortage

The bright sunshine this morning glistened on water running abundantly in streams long nearly dry, to raise the level in reservoirs and rivers in many parts of New England closer to their normal levels.

Dr. Paul Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health, announced that the Hallowe'en rains had increased drinking water supplies and the flow of rivers enough to meet normal demands. Reservoirs in western Massachusetts, where there has been some possibility of a water shortage, were being replenished to a reassuring extent. The Connecticut River at Holyoke reached the highest point of flow since June 1, and the Merrimack rose enough at Lowell to meet all industrial needs.

The rainfall, Dr. Jakmauh pointed out, varied from 1.63 to 3.81 inches at different places in the Commonwealth, bringing precipitation totals to an above-average level for October, but still leaving a deficiency in the five-month total from May to October.

G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, reported today that a mass of cool, dry air of polar continental origin has moved over the eastern part of the United States, bringing freezing temperatures as far south as the Texas Panhandle, and driving the mercury down to the lower 20's in many New England points last night. He warned shippers to protect perishable shipments destined for northern New England.

His forecast for today and tomorrow was, continued fair and slightly colder, with the lowest temperature in Boston tonight in the lower 30's.

Brings Sad Tale Of Soilless Land

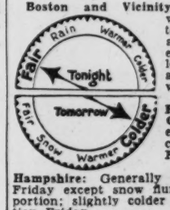
Spurred on in his research in soil conservation by viewing more than 100 cities in Northern Syria deserted for centuries due to lack of it, Dr. Walter Lowdermilk of the United States Department of Agriculture returned from the Mediterranean today on the American Export Lines' steamer Excambion.

Dr. Lowdermilk travelled about 25,000 miles in Europe, Northern Africa and Palestine during the past several months, noting experience there with soil and water conservation.

The Syrian cities, he said, now stand on bare rock from which all soil has been washed or blown away. In Algeria, too, he was impressed by the ruins of Timgad, which in the fifth century was a city of 25,000 inhabitants, but is now desolate and abandoned because of neglect of water conservation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair with slightly lower temperature tonight and Friday; lowest tonight in the lower 30's; moderate west to northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Friday except snow flurries in the north portion; slightly colder in the south portion Friday.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday except snow flurries in the north portion tonight, colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds becoming fresh northwest by Friday and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39			
Chicago	34	31	New Orleans	51	50
Denver	35	30	New York	48	45
Helena	36	32	Norfolk	48	46
Kansas City	25	25	Philadelphia	48	46
Los Angeles	61	60	St. Louis	29	29
Miami	69	66	San Francisco	53	53
Minneapolis	31	29	Washington	38	37

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 2, 1939.
B-Minimum, Nov. 1, 1939.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:31 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Friday, 3:12 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 3:06 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"The Royal Family," by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Playhouse Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Nice Goin,'" new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Laurence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robin. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"She Married a Cop." 2:20, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Saint in London," with Georg e Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns. 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Normandie—
"Second Fiddle," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Also "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

Tremont—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Radio—Page 15

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:30, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"All Quiet on the Western Front," 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "She Married a Cop," 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 6:50, 8:40. Tomorrow: "U-Boat," with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebastian Shaw. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbands Work?"

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo," 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Three Sons," with Edward Ellis and William Gargan. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Also "March of Time," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Your Toes," with Zorina. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Smashing the Money Ring," with Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 3, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," starring Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Chicken Wagon Family." Also "Golden Boy."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," in technicolor. Also "Sons of Liberty." Daily, except Sundays. 2:30 and 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Man They Could Not Hang," with Boris Karloff. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The House of Fear," with William Gargan and Irene Hervey. Stage: Sylvia Froos, Buster West and Lucille Page.

Scollay and Modern—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows and James McCallion. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory—
"Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters. Also "Hold that Co-ed," with John Barrymore nad Jack Haley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

University—
Carole Lombard and Cary Grant in "In Name Only," 3, 6:15, 9:40. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Second Fiddle," starring Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Roaring Twenties," with Humphrey Bogart and Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Payne and Jane Wyman. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"The March of Freedom," Pete Smith's "Take a Cue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs," "In the Heart of America," "Midseason Football," "The Story of Elias Howe," "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse—
"Adam the Creator," by Karel Capek, presented by the New England Repertory Theater 8:30

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Paintings, by Mrs. Sayward 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conductor. Emanuel Feuermann, soloist, 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Philharmonic Heard—Novelties in Prospect for Boston Program

Novelty by Weinberger Offered by Mr. Barbirolli

By L. A. Sloper

The Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York made one of its too infrequent Boston appearances in Symphony Hall last night, when its permanent conductor, John Barbirolli, led it through a program that contained much of interest and not a little of novelty. There was an audience of good size, which greeted the director cordially, and applauded him and his players with enthusiasm after each number.

Mr. Barbirolli again displayed those qualities of technical proficiency, thoroughness, and energy which have helped to establish him in his exacting position as head of the country's oldest orchestra and thus the heir to a long tradition. It is well that Bostonians should hear other great orchestras and other distinguished conductors than their own.

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The principal novelty of the evening was Jaromir Weinberger's Variations and Fugue for full orchestra on an old English tune, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," played for the first time in Boston. Another unusual number consisted of the two orchestral suites from Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis et Chloé," played in succession ar connected by a few measures selected by Mr. Barbirolli from the ballet score. These suites were heard for the first time in Boston "in this arrangement." The other two items of the program were Elgar's Introduction and Allegro for strings and Mozart's Symphony in C major, No. 34 (K. 338).

The arrangement of this program was rather odd. The Elgar came first, and was followed by the Ravel. After the intermission the Mozart was heard, and then the Weinberger. If the Elgar and the Mozart had been transposed, the artistic scheme would have been more satisfying.

The story of Weinberger's Variations and Fugue must be familiar by now to everybody: how the piece was inspired by a film showing King George VI at a boys' camp, and composed early this year in New York for the Philharmonic. The work has much the same qualities that made the composer's Polka and Fugue from his opera "Schwanda" so popular a few years ago. It is ingenious and lively, and lighted by a humor akin variously to that of Moussorgsky, of Ravel, and of Strauss.

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I missed the point of the second variation, described as a tribute to the English madrigalists, and of the third, labelled "The Black Lady of Shakespeare's sonnets," and the Highlanders of the fourth did not seem very Scottish, but the Wellers were amusing, and the Sarabande for Princess Elizabeth, the last variation, possessed the requisite archaic atmosphere. The fugue was both the most exciting section and the most interesting musically. Its resounding climax swept the audience away.

Elgar's Introduction and Allegro is one of the most successful works of this composer whose music is so much admired in England. It was played with a truly British forthrightness.

The union of Ravel's two suites was an interesting experiment, but I doubt if it will come into general use. The second suite is with reason generally preferred, and the first, preceding it, seems merely to lengthen the story; and the connecting link chosen does little toward a sense of unity. The work was played with much brilliance, but it lacked something of mystery and of poetry.

The Mozart was the least successful number of the program in performance. It had precision, but the reading was wanting in grace, elegance, and subtlety.

Ballet Coming To Providence

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which cancelled its fall engagement in Boston because of delay in opening its New York season, will appear for one performance at the Metropolitan Theater in Providence on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 25. This will be the company's only appearance in this vicinity, at least until spring.

Three of its new ballets are scheduled for the Providence performance. They are "Devil's Holiday," "Igrouchka," and "Capriccio Espagnole."

Bostonians may obtain tickets for this performance from the Concert Management Aaron Richmond.

Music Notes

Clara Rabinovitch, pianist, will play the following program Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, in Jordan Hall: Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, Bach; Sonata Op. 110, Beethoven; two Capriccios and three Rhapsodies, Brahms; two Mazurkas and Ballade in F minor, Chopin.

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Teresa Calamara

Teresa Calamara will give a recital of piano music in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 21. The program includes Prelude and Fugue, F major, No. 11, and Prelude and Fugue, G minor, No. 16, Bach; Fantasia, C minor, Mozart; Sonatas, F major, Op. 10, No. 2, and F major, Op. 78, Beethoven; Etudes in F minor, No. 1, G sharp minor, Op. 25, No. 6, D flat major, Op. 25, No. 8, C sharp minor, Op. 10, No. 4, Chopin: Etude, Caprice, F minor, Liszt; Toccata (from "Le Tombeaudde Couperin"), Ravel.

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Gerald Tracy

Gerald Tracy, pianist, will appear in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 27. His program: Toccata in D major, Bach; Sonata in E flat major, Op. 81 a, Beethoven; Kreisleriana, Op. 16, Schumann; Navarra, Albeniz; "Les collines d'Anacapri," Debussy; "Jeux d'Eau," Ravel; Polonaise in A flat, Op. 53, Chopin.

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Stradivarius Quartet

The Fogg Art Museum reports that because of the popularity of the concerts given by the Stradivarius Quartet, it will be necessary to limit the attendance. Therefore application for tickets should be sent with a self-addressed stamped envelope to the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Tickets will be allotted in order of application. The next concert of the Stradivarius Quartet will be in the Fogg Museum, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 8:15 p. m.

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Conservatory Orchestra

Under the conductorship of Wallace Goodrich, director, the Orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music will begin its usual series of concerts with an appearance in Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8. The concerts are free to the public. Among the items listed for the first program are Chausson's Symphony in B flat major, op. 20, Saint-Saëns' Suite Algérienne, and Schumann's Overture, op. 52. The soloist will be Isabel French, of the Conservatory faculty, who will sing Torelli's Aria, "Tu lo sai" and Weber's Recitative and Aria from "Der Freischütz": "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer," and "Leise, leise, fromme Weise."

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Longy Open House

Works of Brahms, Handel, Bach, and Hindemith will be played at the Open House Concert of the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, Tuesday evening, Nov. 7. The program, open to the public without charge, will be presented by the Silberberg String Quartet; John Sears, Elizabeth Osborne and Claude Chiasson, pianists; and Anne de Guichard, bassoonist.

Maurice Seymour

Figures in the Coming San Carlo Opera Season

(1) Coe Glade as Carmen (Nov. 24 and Dec. 2); Norina Greco as Aïda (Nov. 23); (3) Lucille Meusel as Violetta in "Traviata" (Nov. 27); (4) Fortune Gallo, impresario of the company, which will appear at the Boston Opera House, Nov. 23-Dec. 3.

New Works by Hanson, Toch, For This Week's Symphony

By Alfred H. Meyer

Novelty in almost embarrassing riches awaits the public of the Symphony concerts this week. Dr. Howard Hanson's Third Symphony is to receive its first concert performance, with the composer conducting. Ernst Toch's "Pinocchio, a Merry Overture," is to be heard for the first time in Boston The distinguished cellist, Emanuel Feuermann, makes his bow to these audiences in the familiar old Concerto in D of Haydn.

Dr. Hanson wrote his new symphony in anticipation of the tercentenary of the first coming of the Swedes to America, and of the founding of the first Swedish settlement in Delaware, in 1638. He began work on it in 1936, conducted the first three movements of it at a radio concert over the CBS system, Sept. 19, 1937, conducted the whole of it with the NBC Orchestra March 26, 1938. The present performances are the first to be given in a concert hall.

In a pleasant interview this week, Dr. Hanson gave information that this new symphony marks a return, on his part, to an endeavor to express "Nordic" feeling in his music. His first symphony was entitled "Nordic." His second (which like the present one had its première in Boston) was entitled "Romantic" and constituted an act of rebellion on the part of the composer against the excessive "classicism" of the nineteen-twenties. The new symphony continues the trend of the first.

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Beyond this general "Nordic" feeling the symphony contains no programmatic elements. The first movement begins with an Andante lamentando, which serves principally to suggest a gray Northern atmosphere. The main body of the movement, Agitato, begins with a rugged, incisively rhythmed theme. The principal contrasting theme, religious in mood, has the contours of a Swedish chorale. The movement is a sonata-allegro. A feature of the movement is the gay dance tune which appears near the middle of the development section. This presently combines with previously heard thematic material to form the considerable climax which leads to the recapitulation.

Howard Hanson

Who will direct the first concert performance of his Third Symphony at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

The second movement, Andante tranquillo, peaceful and brooding in mood, ushers in very gradually a Northern folk-like tune. A smoothly lyrical horn theme brings the principal contrast.

The third movement, Tempo scherzando, vigorously rhythmic, is unusual in that the principal theme is a solo for kettledrums. The trio is based on a theme that is somewhat lyrical, together with a counterpoint derived from the tympani theme.

The Finale, Largamente e pesante, begins as a continuation of the scherzo. It serves in part as a recapitulation of the first two movements of the symphony, in part to furnish its own climactic ending to the whole. It deals with the brooding matter which introduces the first movement. It passes on to the religious feeling of the first-movement chorale. It develops its own melancholy principal theme, its march-like contrasting idea. With antiphonal treatment of the chorale it ushers in a climax, refers again to the rugged theme of the first movement and eventually, in the coda, to a climactic statement of the principal theme of the second movement, which Dr. Hanson considers the most important single thematic unit in the symphony.

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In sharp contrast to the serious import of this symphony is the gay and sprightly little overture of Ernst Toch. When Mr. Toch was teaching at the New School for Social Research in New York, he happened at one time to be entertained at the home of its director, Alvin Johnson. The children had been given C. Collodi's "Pinocchio." Mr. Toch himself became interested in the doll which was carved out of wood, but which came to life to torment its maker. Its Eulenspiegel-like pranks must be set to music. And so the musical "Pinocchio, a Merry Overture" came into being—dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

The overture contains a wealth of thematic material, at times angular, as becomes a wooden doll, at times more flowing, but always witty, clever, gay. Toward the middle the angular principal theme yields a sparkling fugato. The handling of the orchestra is now dextrous, now piquant. And yes, even as in Dr. Hanson's symphony, there is near the end an amusing little tympani solo!

Stravinsky on Composing

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Surprise is what a maker of music hopes to overtake him in the process of writing a work for presentation in the concert hall or in the theater, according to Igor Stravinsky, who talked on "Composing Music," giving the third of his French discourses as Charles Eliot Norton lecturer, at the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, last evening.

Freedom of the will, Mr. Stravinsky granted, is one of the possessions of the poet in tone; but freedom from obstacles, let us hope not. For unless obstacles intervene and prove themselves the very salvation of the job, there can be no successful outcome. Difficulty, in brief, is the one thing that makes art easy. Another word for inspiration, at that rate, would be inconvenience.

Indeed, when the lecturer took up inspiration as a topic, he made it out to be something that follows rather than precedes the setting down of notes on staves. Mr. Stravinsky devoted himself a good deal to musical philosophy, as that term is commonly understood, though his talk was more a revelation of himself than an unfoldment of profound generalizations. His ideas took the shape of personal musings and displayed originality of slant rather than of thought. He was inclined, too, to define things arbitrarily and according to what we may call his prejudices. Take, for example, tradition; it is not the past of music, but the present. His own opera, "Mavra," is his predecessor in the Russian school, Dargomyzhsky, brought down to date.

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But Mr. Stravinsky appeared at this time less directly in the character of composer than in that of critic. As he was somewhat bound to do, he elaborated much on the subject of Wagner's music, against which at the close of his lecture a week ago he pronounced some severe strictures. He continued his efforts to pull down the repute of the man of Bayreuth, although he was careful not to mention anything so concrete and abounding in sentimental associations as the festival theater of the music dramas, and still more careful to avoid naming any of the works by which Wagner is known. He referred to a number of the operas of the French school, both those that are alive and those that are forgotten; and he spoke fondly of certain items of the Verdi, but he failed so much as to allude to anything in the Ring.

Wagner in the abstract, then, was his target; and he certainly fired hard. Did not Ferrucio Busoni do the same thing? The only difference is that Busoni disliked all romantic opera, Wagnerian and Italian together. By hazard, Mr. Stravinsky got a laugh from his audience of students and professors, describing the "endless melody" of Wagner as being not only without end, but also without beginning.

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For the matter of that, Mr. Stravinsky, a satirist by his very own Russian tradition—did he not at a certain moment refer warmly to the poet Pushkin?—poked fun at Wagner's exaggerations just as he might have at Beethoven's or Bach's, had his fancy led him in an anti-classic direction; and so doing, he was but following, really, a line of Wagnerian criticism of long ago. It was as though he had prepared for his lecture by reading up the reviews of Wagner's operas dating 50 years ago. Many of the points he made against the music dramas can be found in all their pristine force among the files of New York newspapers of the eighties and nineties. Of a certainty, too, American opinion of that period was largely European comment in echo.

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Yet if it pleases Mr. Stravinsky to revive criticism of a past day, he should be at liberty to do so. He may thereby save somebody from going to extravagant lengths of Wagnerian enthusiasm and admiration. Truly enough, he puts on a clincher, when he places Wagner and Verdi side by side and shows what a mistake and blunder Verdi's "Falstaff" is as Italian opera on the music-drama model. After all is said, though, it takes only a couple of words to overturn Mr. Stravinsky's whole build-up against Wagner; and those words he took pains to avoid uttering, for they would have spoilt a delightful academic exercise and would have marred a charming university extension hour. Words? No; opera titles—"Lohengrin" and "Tristan." On Mr. Stravinsky's side, however, we have to mention only one word to make everything right, and to take out whatever sting may inhere in the satire. That word, or title, is "Pétrouchka."

'Pastoral'

Comedy in three acts by Victor Wolfson, directed by George Somnes, setting by John Root, presented by Bonfils and Somnes, at Henry Miller's Theater, beginning Nov. 1, with the following players:

Wonderful Glory	Georgette Harvey
Sam Ten Brock	Charles Lang
Larry	John Philiber
Ingeborg	Ruth Weston
Genko	John Banner
Keena	Virginia Campbell
Brink	William Nichols
Angela	Judy Parrish
Reef Tabanian	Cornel Wilde
Father Blodgett	Morton L. Stevens
Dick	Dick Wade
Ella May	Elnora Blum
Jimmie	James Waters
Sara Ten Brock	Frieda Altman
Mr. Grewsome	Wallace Acton
Willie	Wilton Graff

'Pastoral' in New York

By John D. Beaufort

New York, Nov. 2

Victor Wolfson, whose gentle humors sailed these waters not so long ago in "Excusion," has turned to rustic delights in "Pastoral," his new comedy. It opened last evening at Henry Miller's Theater with Ruth Weston and John Banner in the leading roles.

That Mr. Wolfson's version of fun on the farm would be a little remote from anything you might find at Four Corners was to be expected. He does at least manage to get one real farmer into the cast, and John Root has designed a handsome, sturdily beamed farmhouse living room which appears to belong in the Catskills foothills—the scene of the action. But here all resemblance to the buccolic ends. And, we are almost tempted to say, all reference to human life, too.

Mr. Wolfson has chosen for his heroine a type of inept, middle-aged femininity dear, upon occasion, to the hearts of playwrights. Some of them do not seem to realize that the irresistibility of this gay, nostalgic character is beginning to decline.

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You have seen Mr. Wolson's Ingeborg before on the stage and, barring good fortune, you are going to see her again. She is flighty, inane, helpless, but oh so lovable underneath it all. She has left her husband to live with a Bulgarian naval officer who ran his gunboat into the mud one day and cleared out. Her children understand and love her, even though she and her lover sell all her son's furniture to set up housekeeping on the farm. Everyone understands Ingeborg—at least everyone on the other side of the footlights.

Written in a robustly comic vein, or in a mood of satire, or with a sackful of old-fashioned gags and slapstick, "Pastoral" might become palatable. As it is, it just seems a little decadent, Mr. Wolfson can write with a sure comedy touch when he likes. He knows an antic, human character when he meets one, too, a man, say, like meek little Grewsome, the mortgage-holding realtor. But when he attempts to make us believe in Ingeborg and her middle-aged adolescent philosophy, he becomes dull, and even embarrassing.

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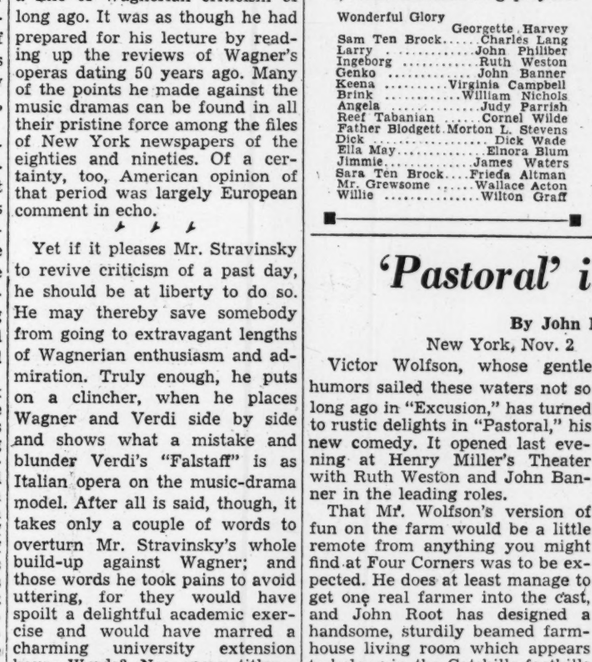
If he objects that we are bearing down with leaden shoes on a delicate spider-web of tender comedy, then we can only reply that "Pastoral" does not weave the dew-tiped magic to lift us lightly. Despite the excellence of Ruth Weston and John Banner; despite the agreeable presence of several young people, including Charles Lang, Virginia Campbell, William Nichols, Judy Parrish, and Cornel Wilde; despite the comedy work of Georgette Harvey and John Philliber, as two unpaid retainers, "Pastoral" remains a mawkish, tenuous, sometimes distasteful affair, which was not redeemed for this playgoer by its occasional good comedy scenes.

Victorian Doll



Grace Horne Galleries

Painting by Channing Hare

Now on exhibition at Grace Horne Galleries

Stage and Screen News

New York

When Max Gordon's new musical, "Very Warm for May," reaches Boston on Nov. 6, it will have a new director and some new material. Mr. Gordon has put Hassard Short in charge of staging the Kern-Hammerstein show. Vincente Minnelli, who up to now has been in charge both of scenery and direction, will be responsible for only the former department from now on. Eve Arden, Jack Whiting, Frances Mercer, and Grace McDonald are among the principals.

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"Nice Goin'!" Revisions

"Nice Goin'!" the Laurence Schwab musical comedy currently at the Shubert Theater in Boston, will be withdrawn after Saturday night's performance for revision. It will open in New York early in December.

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"Pins and Needles" Sketch

"What This Party Needs," a new sketch by Joseph Schrank, with lyrics by Harold J. Rome and Arthur Kramer, will go into "Pins and Needles" tonight. Ad Eben, Hy Gardner, Harry Clark, Berni Gould, and Paul Seymour will appear in the sketch, which, it may or may not seem necessary to add, has to do with the American scene.

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"Seventeen" for Screen

Indianapolis, Booth Tarkington's home town, will see the premiere of the film version of "Seventeen," starring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field, which Paramount has made from Mr. Tarkington's novel. The premiere will occur some time in January, depending on the author's return from his summer home in Maine.

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Players Assigned

Warners advise by wire that Pat O'Brien has been assigned to a top role in "We Shall Meet Again," with Merle Oberon and George Brent; and also that Humphrey Bogart is replacing Victor Jory in "Virginia City," new Errol Flynn picture, because of Mr. Jory's engagement in another production.

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"Little Foxes" Milestone

"The Little Foxes," by Lillian Hellman, in which Tallulah Bankhead stars, will play its 300th performance at the National tonight. As of last Saturday night, "The Little Foxes" had played to a gross business of $492,603.75 since its opening on Feb. 15. This sum was paid by 254,463 customers.

There has been only one cast change since the opening. It occurred last Monday when Florence Williams was succeeded in the role of Alexandra Giddens by Eugenia Rawls. Herman Shumlin, the producer, is confident that "The Little Foxes" will still be at the National when the dogwood blooms. Next season, there will be a nation-wide tour, still starring Miss Bankhead and with the same company.

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Echoes From England

Paramount's publicity department is enthusiastic about "French Without Tears," produced in a suburban London studio, with Ray Milland and Ellen Drew costarred, and just released in England. A cable to the home office advises that "within five days, 20,000 persons braved blackout conditions to see picture. . . . Press is unanimous in rave previews." Anthony Asquith, who directed the film version of George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," had charge of "French Without Tears," which was made from Torence Rattigan's play.

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Dorothy Thompson Story

"Dawn's Early Light," an original story by Dorothy Thompson and Fritz Kortner, has been bought by M-G-M. Sam Zimbalist will produce the drama, which deals with conditions confronting the founders of the Republic, drawing a parallel between conditions then and now.

Janssen for Hollywood

Werner Janssen has resigned as conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra to devote full time to his new post as musical director for Walter Wanger in Hollywood. Mr. Janssen is at present busy composing a score for Mr. Wanger's "City for Sale."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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U. S. Ships Have Competition For Neutral Trade Routes

Log of the Port of Boston

Operators of American flag vessels that may be obliged to seek out trade routes to neutral countries by the "cash and carry" provisions of pending legislation, rather than to remain idle because they cannot ply in their regular runs to warring nations, are likely to discover that operators of neutral flag vessels stepped in ahead of them. At least that is the opinion of Boston shipping men who point to recent "major adjustments" of shipping circles of the world as indicative of such a trend.

Two shipping companies of The Netherlands have already decided to abandon the danger zones of Europe and to transfer their activities to neutral waters, operating to and from United States ports. The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company's service between Amsterdam and New York via the West Indies has been suspended and in the future their vessels will operate exclusively between New York and the West Indies.

Four of the Holland-Africa Line ships, formerly in passenger and cargo traffic between Africa and Europe, are to go to the Java Pacific Line's new passenger service between California and India, via Honolulu, the Philippines, Java, and Sumatra.

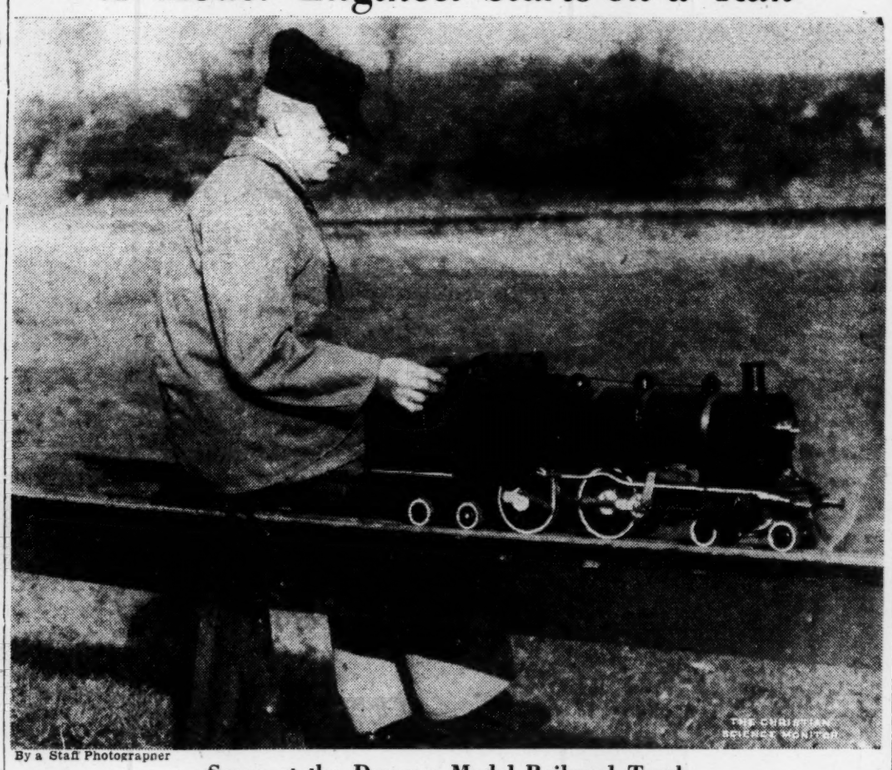
* * *

Boston's increasing importation of English bicycles that have been made popular by a "gear shift" arrangement that makes pedalling easier, is now facing the possibility of complete cessation as one result of the war.

It seems that bicycles have staged a "come-back" in Great Britain, due to drastic restrictions on use of gasoline. Demand for bicycles is unprecedented, according to Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in Boston.

Bicycle manufacturers are finding it difficult to fill orders because of the large volume of new business. British motorists, and many pedestrians who usually patronize electric cars and bus services, are in many cases using bicycles to go to and from work. Many orders are believed to be the result of expectation of higher prices because of higher cost of materials. And retail prices have already jumped 12½ per cent for bicycles, since the start of the war, according to Mr. Smith.

A 'Model' Engineer Starts on a 'Run'



By a Staff Photographer

Scene at the Danvers Model Railroad Track

Almost any Saturday afternoon, Sunday, or holiday, model railroad enthusiasts converge upon Danvers, Mass., where small locomotives, pulling as many as four passengers, puff around a raised oval track over trestles and up grades. The engines are from two to four feet in length and are equipped with water glasses, steam gauges, and about everything that a full sized locomotive would have except a whistle. In spite of this lack the small boys of the neighborhood seem to know when steam is up and the engines are away on their runs.

Nine-Hour Day For Women Is Now in Effect

No Massachusetts woman, or child under 18 years of age, may work more than 48 hours a week or more than nine hours in any one day under a law put into effect today after a ruling by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.

Although the law, closing loopholes in the present 48-hour statute, was to go into effect Oct. 18, its operation was suspended pending a Dever ruling to solve a technicality in the new measure.

Under the new legislation the nine-hour daily employment must be completed within a 10-hour period, a provision inserted to eliminate the evils of "split-trick" employment.

Under the "split-trick" system some restaurants, for instance, worked their waitresses eight hours a day, but split their work day into three sections, a few hours at breakfast, another few at lunch and the rest at dinner. Between the meal rush hours the girls were sent home or at least off the job.

Some Worked 14-Hour Day

Miss Margaret Wiesman, Secretary of the Consumer's League of Massachusetts, sponsor of the legislation, claimed such work hours kept the waitresses and similar employees at work or going to and from work up to 14 hours a day, a condition which she deplored.

Some restaurant owners and operators of small stores insisted the lunch hour should be counted outside the 10-hour period in which the nine-hour work day should be completed. Miss Wiesman claimed it should be included in the 10-hour period. Attorney General Dever's ruling supports Miss Wiesman's position.

The latter has insisted if the lunch period were considered outside the 10-hour period unscrupulous employers would continue "split-trick employment by lengthening the lunch period to two or three hours.

To Benefit the Many

Miss Wiesman today hailed the Dever ruling and countered employer claims that the new law would hurt legitimate, honest employers by saying that such cases would be few. Furthermore, she said, most labor laws hurt a few to aid the many.

The League Secretary stated that the new law was pushed partly to correct a situation whereby a Massachusetts textile firm was working its women employees four hours at terrific speed, sending them home for four hours and then working them another four hours at top speed. If such a system were extended, Miss Wiesman said, Massachusetts textile workers would be subjected to the worst type of economic slavery. The new law eliminates any such system because women cannot work at terrific speeds for eight hours without the time being broken by a long rest period.

Industrialists in Connecticut For Peace Despite War Orders

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2—Organized Connecticut industry, in a State making munitions day and night, has declared itself vigorously and unitedly opposed to involvement in the European war.

The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, in a session at Hartford attended by 400 industrial executives, adopted a resolution declaring interests of the Country and of industry will be "best served if every effort is made to preserve this Nation's neutrality."

Industrialists heard Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin on the subject of war business. "War orders, American industry has learned through experience," said the Governor, "are no blessings.

* * *

War orders, nevertheless, or orders due indirectly to the war, have already boomed manufacturing in more than one Connecticut community. Rifles in New Haven, airplanes in Stratford, airplane engines in East Hartford, cartridges in Waterbury, submarines in Groton, are rolling off production lines at an accelerated pace.

* * *

While things look brighter to the man who has a job in industry, Connecticut farmers saw this week a gain in their campaign of several years to improve the marketing of their products. Governor Baldwin appointed a Connecticut Market Authority, set up by the 1939 General Assembly to do something for the farmers. While the Authority includes representatives of dairying and poultry industries, its primary concern will be with the producers of vegetables and fruit, who now market their produce in local farmers' markets, long since outmoded. The State Commission has a $50,000 appropriation with which it may, if it sees fit, assist a co-operative farmer group in establishing a large central market where vegetables and fruit can be graded and sold in quantity.

* * *

The Rev. Lincoln E. Frye of Plainville sees nothing incompatible in his job as Minister and his job as head of the Town's police department. He is Acting Chief of Police, as chairman of the Town's Police Commission.

"I find," he said, "that there is a valid comparison between what we are trying to do in the Church and what police are striving to accomplish in this Town. In both cases we are trying to keep up the moral tone."

N. E. Power Rates Criticized

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A demand that New England power companies "squeeze the water out of their stocks, eliminate inflated valuations and reduce their rates" was placed in the Congressional record yesterday by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississipi.

Mr. Rankin declared New England electric consumers were overcharged $56,872,170 on the basis of Tennessee Valley Authority rates after deducting taxes, cash contributions and free services performed by New England utilities during 1938.

Replying to a recent speech by Samuel Ferguson, President of the Hartford, Conn., Electric Light Company, in which he termed Mr. Rankin's estimates of overcharges "absurd," Mr. Rankin said:

"Enemies of public power would have you believe these overcharges were absorbed by taxes paid by the private power interests, when as a matter of fact TVA pays 5 per cent of its gross revenues in lieu of taxes."

The overcharges, Mr. Rankin added, "are only a tax levied upon the people by this great utilities super-government which has been described as a utility Fascisti, that now seems to control the economic life, if not the political destinies, of New England."

Mr. Rankin estimated that on the basis of rates paid to the Ontario, Canada, public power system and after deducting the equivalent amount of taxes paid by New England utilities the following states were overcharged:

Maine, $5,333,100; Massachusetts, $34,437,500; New Hampshire, $3,267,100; Rhode Island, $3,412,800; Vermont, $2,926,000, and Connecticut, $15,439,400.

On the basis of TVA rates Connecticut electric consumers paid $12,784,800 in overcharges after deducting the amount power companies of that State paid in taxes, he said.

"Private power interests in Connecticut," he continued, "paid in taxes, cash contributions and free services only 11.8 per cent of their gross revenue in 1936, while public power systems in the State paid 29.1 per cent of gross revenues in taxes, cash contributions and free services."

Public Ownership Hinted for Old Colony

Public ownership of the Old Colony Railroad which the New Haven Railroad threatens to abandon is the latest proposal to be advanced seriously as a solution to the South Shore transportation problem.

Thomas H. Buckley, former Democratic State Auditor, and others submitted the proposal last night at the last of several regional hearings conducted by the Special Railroad Commission established by the Legislature to seek means of continuing adequate South Shore transportation service. A final public hearing will be held at the State House on Nov. 7.

Although most of the speakers from Whitman, Rockland and Abington expressed the hope that the New Haven would continue the Old Colony service, they advocated public ownership of the road rather than a substitute bus service.

Commissioner Critical

Thomas C. O'Brien, member of the Railroad Commission, sharply criticized several town officials for their reluctance to express their opinion of a possibility of tax abatement on railroad property as a contribution to a final solution.

Another Commission member, however, called attention to the ruling of Judge Carroll Hincks of the Federal District Court of New Haven that the New Haven road need not pay any more taxes on the Old Colony or on Boston & Providence line properties.

Earlier in the day, Arthur E. Whittemore, Chairman of the Old Colony Commuters' Club, said:

"Judge Hincks' order should serve to bring out into the open the question of what is to be done with regard to the South Station. Until and unless that is reasonably settled, there can be no satisfactory solution of rail service for Old Colony commuters.

"At present the Old Colony commuters, in effect, pay between $600,000 and $700,000 per year for the privilege of leaving and entering their trains in the South Station," he added. "This is a fantastic charge considering the amount of traffic and the deficit under which the road is operating.

"A member of the Legislative Commission recently asid that it had been figured that of every 12 cents paid at Quincy for transportation to Boston, nine cents could be traced through to the Boston Terminal Company. No railroad can pay any substantial part of its charges for operating trains for commuters between Quincy and Boston, with net receipts of three cents per trip per passenger."

Deficit Is Problem

Mr. Whittemore also pointed out that if the Old Colony is abandoned, the burden of the South Station deficit will fall on the Boston & Providence and Boston & Albany railroads under present allocations.

This annual deficit is upward of $1,700,000, according to Mr. Whittemore, who said neither of these roads would long survive the burden of sharing between them this deficit.

The solution to the South Station problem will require the cooperation of the Boston Terminal Company bondholders, the four interested railroads, the Legislature and the City of Boston, Mr. Whittemore added.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD. 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Prague—6:55 p. m.—Evening Concert. OLR4A, 15.23meg., 19.7m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Folklore Songs. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections; Rosita Jemma Wade. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Variety. GSF, 15.14-meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—German Variety Music. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletins. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

Fit House to Setting Advised

One of the chief obstacles modern domestic architecture has to meet in gaining popular favor is the memory which many persons have of the early forms in which it appeared in America, said John McAndrew, Curator of Architecture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, in his recent lecture at the Boston Architectural Club.

He finds that many early modern homes are outmoded in comparison with designs of the last five years. The assumption that a house in modern design must be made up of a series of rectangular blocks surfaced with stucco, has already been discarded by most competent architects. As far as exteriors are concerned, the usual modern home should be designed in plan and in exterior to harmonize with its setting and purpose, in both form and in materials.

When it achieves this aim, Mr. McAndrews contends, it is as truly in harmony with American tradition as were the homes of the 1700's whether these be pretentious town houses or those delightfully simple farm dwellings which are so much admired and copied at present.

The basic motive in planning the modern home is to make it as convenient and comfortable as possible, to give the greatest freedom and pleasure to the particular pursuits and tastes of the occupants. This involves the development of a plan which is not restricted by predetermined limits of walls and partitions, but which places the rooms in such relation to one another that there is the least possible conflict in using them for special purposes. Here again there is a similarity to traditional architecture, which followed this same course so far as the current methods of building and materials then available allowed them to do.

Mr. McAndrew's lecture was illustrated by many lantern slides which made clear his thesis that contemporary domestic architecture is as truly in accord with American tradition as was the architecture which is known as Colonial. Those earlier types of homes were as modern in their day as the social needs, domestic requirements and the structural material of their time permitted. Now all these conditions have developed entirely new elements, which present-day architects have recognized and met in the forms which are being adopted rapidly in America, and particularly on the Pacific coast. That this region has progressed more rapidly in this respect than has New England, he assumes to be because it was occupied so much later; even its early homes of the better sort were not of a character to emulate in this generation. New England's more conservative attitude may be partly explained by its rich heritage of an abundance of very early examples, both fine and modest. Still, these States are now showing increasing interest in modern homes, of which numerous admirable examples might be pointed out.

Carl G. Seede

Governor Trying To Help Jobless

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is working on plans to obtain better co-operation between Massachusetts industries and State employment offices in an effort to take up the State's unemployment slack, it was disclosed today.

Encouraged by reports of better business conditions in various Massachusetts communities, including Worcester and Lawrence, the Governor hopes the better conditions will result in a lessening of the welfare load and will decrease the demand for governmental employment.

The job demand upon the Governor's office has become particularly heavy, with more than 30,000 persons listed in the office as wanting employment.

The Governor's plans for more co-operation between industry and the State employment offices operated under the State Division of Unemployment Compensation are expected to be made public next week. The State employment offices register for jobs all persons applying for benefits under the unemployment compensation system. These offices have waiting lists of several thousand persons.

Slattery's Shows '40 Styles at Sale

At Slattery's this week feminine patrons will find that what was old now is new. Fall and winter wardrobes of fashion hark back to the 70's, the 90's, to pre-war days of 1914. Grandmother's day has come into its own.

The E. T. Slattery Company can look back across nearly three-quarters of a century as a style leader in Boston. The store therefore is in an authoritative position to present a fascinating collection of fashions, combining this synthesis of the old and new in dress, in the current celebration of the 72nd anniversary week.

By curious coincidence the styles of today go back to the very year in which E. T. Slattery Company first opened its doors as Boston's store of individuality where the highest quality and the best taste in feminine apparel has always been the primary concern.

During the present sale, which will continue through Saturday, shoppers will find the furbelowed splendor of Empress Eugenie and the Third Empire, the rustling decorum of the Victorian era, and the dignified elegance of the pre-war period all gathered together in the frocks and wraps, in the jewelry and hats and other accessories presented by Slattery's for 1940.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 218 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sundays, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:45 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week, Nov. 6-11, inclusive, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1210kc.
Springfield—Week, Dec. 11-16, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Nov. 4, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Thursdays, 7 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 7 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5J, 9.607mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

Copell Joins Faculty Of Police Academy

Edgar F. Copell, State traffic engineer, was today appointed to the faculty of the State Police Academy by Eugene M. McSweeney, Public Safety Commissioner, with the approval of John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Copell will lecture on traffic engineering and its relationship to traffic law enforcement.

Teachers College Inquiry

The special legislative commission investigating state teachers colleges was organized at the State House today when Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester was chosen chairman. The commission has a membership of seven and is to visit each of the teachers colleges and hold public hearings on the question of closing certain of the schools. Such closure has been recommended by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn": songs	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 **Gov. Saltonstall**	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank Lewis, talk
6:45 Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 John M. Lynch	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Harry Kogen's Orch.	News dramatizations	Clement A. Norton	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45 views	Harry Kogen's Orch.	Vocalists; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Don't Forget": quiz	**"One Man's Family":**	"The Green Hornet":	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	program	**dramatic sketch**	dramatization	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30 "Strange As It	Joe Penner; Jacques	**"Those We Love": dra-**	Albert West, talk	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems": war news	Renard's Orchestra	**matic sketch**	Robert P. Campbell	"Prairie Pals"
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	**Rochester Philharmonic**	**"Good News of 1940":**	William A. Drummey	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 teur hour	**Orchestra**	**Edward Arnold, m. c.;**	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	**America's Town Meet-**	**Billy Halop; Nadine**	**Herbert Hoover; Alfred**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour	**ing: "Is Our Constitu-**	**Connor; orchestra**	**E. Smith**	
10:00 **Columbia Workshop**	**tional Government in**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 **Festival**	**Danger?"**	**Joan Bennett; Mark**	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30 Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn"	**Hellinger; Charles But-**	"Concert Revue"; solo-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vocalists	**terworth; orchestra**	ists; orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	Ray Whittey's Orch.
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Lucius Beebe: orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45 Shopping talk	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Azaleas
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	Rubinoff and his violin	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 **American School of**	Rubinoff and his violin	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 **the Air**	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	"Alice Blair": sketch	Music; Capt. Leo Keefe	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	William A. Drummey	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; Lanny Ross	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Eilen Randolph": sk.	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Red River Dave	John Kiley, baritone
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Texas Trailers	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	John Kiley, baritone
2:00 Dramatic sketch	**NBC Music Appreciation**	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	Western Serenade
2:15 Dramatic sketch	**Hour: Dr. Walter**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	**Damrosch, conductor;**	"Valiant Lady": drama	Sport comment	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	**"Rounds and Canons"**	Betty Crocker	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	**Fashion broadcast from**	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	**Paris; Bettina Wilson;**	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:30 "Society Girl"	**"Eric," fashion artist**	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:45 "Don Artiste"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Millar's Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 National Girl Scout	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Harvard - St. John's**	Sport reports
4:15 Week; talk; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**debate on the adoption**	Sport reports
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	**of the Townsend**	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: news	"Midstream": sketch	**Plan**	Musicale
5:00 Dramatization	Musicale	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn":	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama and music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Frank E. Lewis, talk
6:45 Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Let's Dance"
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	John W. Lyons, talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Coast Guard Reserve"	"I Love a Mystery"	Daniel J. McDevitt	Albert E. Morris, talk
7:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour:**	"Premiere of "Alle-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15 **preview, Drums**	**ghenu Uprising"**	**prano; Frank Black's**	**test"; Col. Stoopnagle**	Al Boorris' Orchestra
8:30 **Along the Mo-**	Carson Robinson and	**Orch.; Grantland Rice,**	Clement A. Norton	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 **hawk"; news**	His Buckaroos	**football forecast**	George Murray, talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party": vo-	"Waltz Time" Frank	Joseph White, talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	George Jessel Variety	John J. Burke, talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program; guests; orch.	John C. Carr, talk	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	"Gene and Glenn"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:30 "Young Man With	"Moonlight Sonata"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	26th Annual Notre Dame	"Behind the Headlines"	"Moonlight Sonata"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 a Band"	Rally; talks; music	Edward Vito, harpist	Otis Hood, talk	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30 Sports; Sammy	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Lucius Beebe; Paul	Ray Whittey's Orch.
11:45 Kaye's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Harvard Policies Assailed, Defended

An attack on the administration of Harvard University was made today by Samuel H. Cross, professor of Slavic languages and literatures, in an article in the Harvard Progressive, released prior to publication; and at the same time, official defenses of the controversial hiring and firing policies were presented by Dean William S. Ferguson and by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, semi-official administration organ.

Dismissal of a number of assistant professors has produced "discontent, resentment, and impaired instruction" in some of the Harvard departments, Professor Cross said. But this allegation, according to Dean Ferguson, is not true of the college in general. Total numbers of experienced teachers will not be decreased, but rather increased, by 1941, he declared.

The Alumni Bulletin says positively, "Any transitional era presents temporary confusion, doubts, misunderstandings. . . . (But) one emphatic statement may be made: necessary readjustments will not cause deterioration in undergraduate teaching."

To both the Dean and the Bulletin, the student "Committee to Save Harvard Education" has answers. "No vital question has been answered," it says. "The Bulletin article . . . is filled with evasion and circumlocution." And, "Professor Ferguson does not mention that in four departments — English, Slavic, government, and biology—the number of dismissals has been abnormal and instruction has been hart hit."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 3

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
7:30 p. m.—"Favorite Light Operas" (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Talks in Spanish by educators; news in Spanish; Latin American music.
10:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature"; transcribed.

THURSDAY THRU MONDAY
NOVEMBER 2 - NOVEMBER 6

SALE

FALL FOOTWEAR

$11.95 TO $5.95

A selected group of fine street and afternoon shoes you'll want for immediate wear. Smart suedes in all heel heights are featured, but there are also evening slippers . . . as well as discontinued styles of Plastics and Arnold Authentics. Very worth while savings, so come early!

SALE BUDGET SHOES
Companion sale of youthfully styled Budget shoes in all heel heights
$3.95 to $6.95

Thayer McNeil
TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON and WELLESLEY SQUARE

Thousands have proved it

In each one of a score of cities of the United States there are over 100 retailers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, a daily newspaper published in Boston. In ten of these cities there are more than 200 advertisers who use the Monitor.

All told, there are 18,145 retail advertisers in 881 cities of the United States who used the Monitor in 1938.

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It pays because these readers have the same confidence in advertising appearing in the Monitor that they have in its news. This confidence results in sales.

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Commerce and Finance

Housing Authority Offers Inducements to Private Enterprise

Business and Industry

Labor Asking For Its Share Of Prosperity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor told its members that labor must "receive its full share of the increasing national income if recovery is to be maintained," but warned against seeking unjustified wage increases.

"Rising production means decreasing unit labor costs, enabling industry to pay higher wages," the Federation said in its monthly survey of business.

Labor Wants Its Share

"It is essential that labor receive its full share of the increasing national income if recovery is to be maintained. Wage increases must, however, be based on decreased labor costs per unit of production, for labor wants permanent gains. No general rule can be laid down for the amount of wage increase which will give labor its just share. This must be determined by examining the operating records of each company."

The Federation statement followed closely President Roosevelt's comment at a press conference that he thought everyone wanted a stabilized prosperity without increased prices.

The President expressed his belief when he was asked for comment at a press conference on statements by various industrialists that they preferred a steady recovery rather than a war boom. That was sort of vague, he said, offering his own thought.

The A. F. of L. in its statement also urged members to report to the Federation any undue price increases in the goods they bought except in cases where prices are below production costs, there can be no excuse for large increases, the A. F. of L. said, declaring that "unavoidable sequel" of price inflation is ecnomic collapse.

Income Is Higher

The "increasing national income" referred to in the A. F. of L. survey was confirmed by the Commerce Department, which said Americans received $2,000,000,000 more in wages, dividends and other forms of income in the first three-quarters of this year than in the similar 1938 period. The population's earnings for September was estimated at $6,012,000,000.

Prices figured in last month's gain, experts said, attributing it to increased farm income resulting from higher farm prices, higher dividends and higher industrial payrolls.

At the same time, the Treasury statement revealed that the national debt had reached $41,023,872,434, bringing the Treasury within $4,000,000,000 of its borrowing limit, and the debt to a new peak. The corporation debts of the Federal Government, which are guaranteed by the Treasury but not includued in the Treasury's debt, now total $5,356,026,198.

Standard Oil, N. J. Authorizes 'Melon'

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey directors authorized a "melon" for stockholders by ordering an extra cash dividend of 25 cents on the more than 25,000,000 capital shares outstanding and a stock dividend of 3 shares for each 200 held.

The board also declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 50 cents in cash. All dividends are payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15. In June a stock dividend of two shares for each 200 shares held was paid.

A statement by the company said that "in view of prospective increase in earnings for 1939 as compared with 1938 directors felt justified in increasing the dividends payable this year."

The dividend policy of part cash and part stock was inaugurated in December, 1938, in connection with the need for large capital expenditures to carry forward the company's expansion and modernization program.

Tin Quota Fixed For Fourth Quarter

LONDON (AP)—The International Tin Committee announced it had fixed the tin export quota for the fourth quarter of 1939 at 100 per cent of standard tonnages.

The committee also decided the quota for the first three months of 1940 should be at a rate not less than 60 per cent of standard tonnages.

(On Oct. 11 the International Committee tentatively fixed the tin export quota for the fourth quarter at 70 per cent of standard tonnages and revised its allowables retroactively for the third quarter from 100 per cent to 120 per cent.

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South America Eager to Boost Trade With the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The prospects of increased trade between North and South America make a running story in Spanish language newspapers which is secondary only to the war itself. Every day, in morning, noon and evening editions, the Latin reader is confronted with despatches from Washington and southern capitals explaining the hopes and achievements of officials and merchants interested in expanding New World trade. He reads and discusses these with his neighbors. The subject is important for all. It affects both government and family budgets, for the war has affected living levels all round.

Greatest southern interest is taken in the negotiations proceeding for trade pacts with the United States. Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay are the only South American countries with which Washington has not negotiated or is not negotiating reciprocal agreements. Negotiations are now proceeding with Argentina, Venezuela, and Chile and have been announced to begin with Uruguay.

Would Avoid Bubble

The trade pact policy was shaped long before the war. This is a most helpful factor, acocrding to South Americans, because it means that the abnormal conditions created by the European strife will not divert the attention of the negotiators from the main objective—a substantial permanent increase in inter-American trade. There is neither the possibility nor the intention of allowing a second wartime trading bubble.

It is for this reason there are strong objections to suggestions in American news dispatches that this war provides an admirable opportunity for "capturing" German export trade to South America. There would be some justification for this, it is argued, if there was an equal interest in capturing German import trade from this sphere There are no southern illusions about temporarily-dislocated Centrad European trade. For South Americans, there are certain German manufacturing industries whose products will be required again when the war is over. Markets will revive there, also, for South American produce. There can be no permanent deviation of this trade. The United States is asked to remember this.

With this reservation, there is a general readiness for extra wartime trade in addition to the normal and permanent increase expected from the reciprocal pacts. Isolated loans, or reinforcements for Central Bank gold, are not wanted. This may be a shock for the northern mentality which imagines impecunious South America in a continuous loan-seeking posture. South Americans have had their lessons in foreign loans equally as much as the overseas investors. Today they are principally concerned in interchange of products.

Signs of Progress

There is one encouraging sign for North Americans. Hitherto, South Americans, ready to buy every class of American manufacture, have been critical or even belligerent toward interests who have opposed their marketing of competitive produce in the United States. Today, as negotiations go forward for reciprocal pacts and extra war-time trade, they get a deeper insight into the problems of the desired market. They are beginning to appreciate that it is not so much, perhaps, a question of reducing tariffs as of a friendly presentation of convincing arguments to the other side in the belief that these will bring more satisfactory progress.

Chile and Argentina, therefore, are reminding Californian fruitgrowers that their grapes and melons and peaches are harvested and shipped in January and February —the American winter. Bolivia insists less on Americn money to build tin smelters in Bolivia. It would be happy if these were built in the United States and tells Americans they will help themselves strategically, also, by so doing. Brazil also uses strategic argument with manganese. Argentina is telling farmers of the Middle West that it has specialized products.

Seek Copper Pact

Local copper producers are reminding those of Arizona, Montana and elsewhere that as North American capital rules this industry throughout the Americas it should be posible to reach a marketing agreement which prejudices none of them.

South Americans will welcome all new trade possessing elements of permanency. The strategic argument weighs largely with them. They do not wish to lose any trade with Europe but there is a real desire to be less dependent on that continent. It was to the last war that many national industries owe their existence. The so-called post-war period, with its financial vicissitudes, was not wholy an evil inasmuch as it supplied experience. It would seem that some of the restrictions it brought have been justified. They have saved southern countries from the chaotic conditions which surged in the opening stages of the 1914-18 conflict.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Arturo Alessandri, former President of Chile, said the present Chilean administration was carrying on successfully the strengthening of economic and spiritual ties with the United States.

Questioned by reporters after visits to Secretary Hull and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Mr. Allesandri said it was his "honest opinion" the relations between the two countries were being conducted satisfactorily.

Mr. Allesandri, after 11 years as President of Chile, was succeeded last December by a "popular front" government, the first in South America's history.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Latin American diplomats in Washington were invited to the Commerce Department to talk about trade with representatives of about 75 per cent of the department stores in the United States.

Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, explained the situation as follows:

"We are meeting to see what steps can be taken to increase our purchases from Latin America, because only in this way can we expect to obtain a healthy and sound two-way trade."

Warns Prosperity Cannot Be Based On Wartime Destruction of Life and Wealth

NEW YORK (AP)—Warning that long-term business prosperity cannot be based on wartime destruction of life and wealth, William R. Kuhns, Editor of "Banking," listed six effects of the conflict upon activity in this country.

As set forth in the November issue of the publication, the official organ of the American Bankers' Association, they follow:

(1) The war appears to have interrupted a seven-year period of Government experimentation, with some shift to emergency controls for defense.

(2) It has diverted attention from the rising Federal debt and deficits.

(3) The agreement between Russia and Germany has "demonstrated the similarity of these two systems of state socialism, bringing out at the same time the close relationship between individual freedom and American capitalism."

(4) Hopes for increase trade with Latin America have been stimulated.

(5) The war has stirred "the inflationary impulses which accumulated in the easy-come-easy-go era of national finance."

(6) Re-employment has been hastened.

"The war has cast an official glow over the whole picture and played some tricks on our thinking, and it will take some time to discover what they mean," he said. "Recovery, of course, had developed quite a bit of momentum before the first shot was fired, and every index was pointing to a continuation of the movement."

Ferro-Manganese Price Increased

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — E. J. Lavino & Co., metal dealers, announced an increase in the price of ferro-manganese from $100 to $110 a ton.

An advance from $80 to $100 a ton was made in September.

A company spokesman said the increase was due to rises in the price of coke and ore.

Brooklyn Savings Bank To Write Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bushwick Savings Bank of Brooklyn, announced that it has been authorized by the State Banking and Insurance Department to write insurance under the law that became effective Jan. 1, 1939, and has started issuing policies.

The Bushwick thus becomes the third mutual savings bank in Brooklyn to write life insurance and is the seventh in New York State. In addition, there are seven other mutual savings banks selling insurance as agents.

The 13 banks writing insurance have sold a total of 6,699 policies in the first nine months of this year with a total face value of over $5,500,000. The size of the average policy issued was $831.

Douglas Aircraft Dividend

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—Directors of Douglas Aircraft Co. voted a dividend of $3 per share, payable Nov. 20 to stockholders of record November 10. President Donald W. Douglas reported more than 70 Douglas DC-3's and Douglas sleeper transports had been ordered in the past few weeks. The company's current backlog is approximately $50,000,000.

Lead Shipments, Output Up in Month; Stocks Drop

NEW YORK (AP) — Domestic shipments of lead jumped to 59,554 tons in September from 45,025 in August and 39,026 in September. 1938, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Stocks were reduced to 97,702 tons compared with 117,985 in August and 131,353 in September, 1938. Production amounted to 39,253 against 39,000 the previous month and 27,508 in September, 1938.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp.

DETROIT (AP)—Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corp. reported for the September quarter net profit of $20,782, equal to 6 cents a share on common stock. This compared with $56,549, or 16 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $70,012, or 19 cents a share, in the comparable 1938 period.

USHA Seeking Private Money For New Homes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administrator Nathan Straus announced that the United States Housing Authority would invite the private money market to invest in $770,000,000 of short-term slum clearance and low-cost housing securities during the next calendar year.

For example, he said, a local housing authority planning a $1,000,000 structure would obtain from USHA a committment of Federal funds to cover 90 per cent of the cost. It would then offer to the lowest interest bidder on the money market $1,000,000 of noncallable securities to mature within six months.

Save $14,400,000 Interest

Just before the date of maturity USHA would deposit with the nearest Federal Reserve bank $1,000,000 to redeem the securities.

Mr. Straus estimated that local housing authorities would save $14,400,000 during the year that private capital financed the $770,000,000 of contemplated construction. This, he added, would result from anticipated sales of the securities for 2 per cent less interest than the usual 3 to 3¼ per cent charged by USHA when projects were financed wholly from Government loans, repayable within 20 years.

The notes, he said, would be exempt from Federal taxes and, in most instances, from state taxes.

Mr. Straus asserted that the Syracuse, N. Y., housing authority, in a test of the new program, recently sold $1,000,000 of its securities maturing in 9 months and callable within 3 months at an interest rate of .45 of 1 per cent.

Rate ½ of 1 Per Cent

Within a short time, the Administrator said, approximately $50,000,000 of these short-term loans will be floated on the private money market to finance housing projects at about one-half of 1 per cent interest. Other offerings of $50,000,000 each, he said, will be put on the market at periods of six months.

Because it will be some time before this private financing can get fully under way, Mr. Straus said Congress would be asked to appropriate $870,000,000 next session to take care of housing applications already on file.

The private money markets, he told a press conference, would be eager to invest because of the ruling of Frank Murphy, Attorney General, that USHA could recapture projects which failed to pay their way. Government recapture of such projects, he said, would guarantee private investors against the loss of their money.

Mr. Murphy's ruling, he said, would obviate the necessity for Government guarantees to liquidate 90 per cent of invested capital in housing projects.

To date the Federal Government has put up $521,317,000 for 297 projects in 135 communities.

U. S. Steel Export Unit Changes Name

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The name of the United States Steel Products Company, United States Steel Corporation export subsidiary, will be changed, beginning today, to United States Steel Export Company, an announcement by the company says.

By substituting the word "export" for the word "products," it is felt that the name will indicate more clearly the business carried on by the company, it added.

The export subsidiary of United States Steel does not manufacture any steel products itself, but is the sole export outlet for the vast line of products manufactured by the subsidiaries of United States Steel Corporation for the use of the manufacturing, agricultural, transportation and construction industries.

Brazilian Firm to Import Petroleum From Mexico

NEW YORK (AP)—Santos Vahlis, a director of the Brazilian firm of Correa & Castro, announced that his firm would be importing large quantities of Mexican petroleum within nine months.

Señor Vahlis said he was in New York to buy refining equipment for a plant to be installed near Rio de Janeiro capable of handling 10,000 drums of crude oil a day.

He said the Brazilian-Mexican transactions would constitute a $4,000,000 annual business.

The Brazilian oil company representative announced shipping of the crude oil from Mexico would be effected in four 14,000-ton tankers operated under the Brazilian and Mexican flags.

Señor Vahlis said his firm sought no oil monopoly in Brazil and would handle only a fourth of Brazil's daily consumption of refined gasolines and oil, about 40,000 barrels.

Southwestern Bell Shows Increase in Net Over '38

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Southwestern Bell Telephone Company reported its net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $13,465,871, as compared with $12,832,070 for the corresponding period in 1938, an increase of $633,801.

Total revenues were $69,076,768, against $65,597,657, but total expenses, including taxes and interest, increased from $52,765,587 to $55,610,897.

The company serves the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas and a small portion of Illinois adjacent to St. Louis.

Heads Big Utility

Wide World

Edward L. Shea

Edward L. Shea Elected President North American Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward L. Shea, until now Executive Vice-President of Tide Water Associated Oil Co., has been elected President of the North American Co., big public utility holding company, succeeding James F. Fogarty, who becomes Chairman of the executive and finance committee.

Harrison Williams, formerly chairman of the executive committee and one of the largest holders of the company's securities, was elected Chairman of the North American Co. board.

Mr. Shea has been a member of the North American board and executive committee since Dec., 1938.

The company explained that the changes were in furtherance of a plan "to enlarge its executive organization," and to enable Mr. Fogarty to devote attention primarily to financial and corporate matters.

Mr. Shea, a native of New Hampshire, is 47 years old. He joined the Tide Water Oil Company after his graduation from Princeton University in 1916.

Exchange Seat Off $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange at $60,000, a decline of $2,000 from the preceding sale. Highest price for the year thus far was $70,000 on March 8 and the low $51,000 on April 11.

U. S. Meat Packers Are Urged To Forego Speculative Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the face of war uncertainties, meat packers were urged here by key men in the industry to take a very conservative course in the operations of their business, to forget speculative profits, and concentrate their efforts on better buying and selling.

The quick rise in prices at the declaration of war and now their gradual decline was observed by W. S. Clithero, Vice-President of Armour and Co., who urged a leveling of price fluctuations at the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers here recently.

"I am amazed by the way prices fluctuate in cycles," declared Mr. Clithero. "Two or three weeks of rising prices are invariably followed by several weeks of falling prices. Operations go from large losses to profits and back again. The producers contribute to these fluctuations by changing the rate at which they market their livestock, but the packers also contribute by aggressively expanding operations and forcing up prices whenever they approach a profitable level."

Can Meet Problems

If packers would buy livestock on the basis of its fair current value, Mr. Clithero told the institute, and would not run up the prices excessively whenever conditions improved slightly, then the fluctuations could be leveled out. "If we determine to do so," he said, "we can overcome the uncertainties and secure the reasonable profits to which we are entitled." Through better buying and selling and through forgetting speculative profits, he concluded, difficulties could be overcome.

In face of market fluctuations in the last few weeks which packers claim have been unparallelled in the history of their industry, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute of American Meat Packers, T. Henry Foster, warned packers of the economic effects of war.

"Price upswings and abnormally high price levels resulting from political upheavals, and the breaking down of friendly relations between nations," declared Mr. Foster, "are surcharged with artificiality that may produce, almost without warning, a recession that could carry us back to the lower unprofitable level existing in months gone by."

Mr. J. S. McLean, President of the Canada Packers, Limited, drew a contrast between the attitude of the business man today as compared to his attitude at the outbreak of the first European war emphasizing that now the average industrialist is not so much concerned about war profits as he was in the days of 1917 because he is aware of the slump which must follow a war.

"A striking example of this new attitude is found in the acceptance of heavy war taxation," said Mr. McLean. Though taxes in Great Britain were imposed on a scale heavier during the first week of the war than they were at the end of the previous one, they were accepted without demur, he said.

The effect of the present war on food supplies and food prices in the United States and Canada was discussed by this Canadian packer who maintained that, in general, there would be no counterpart of the world price advances seen in the first World War.

Outlook for Trade

Great Britain is now looking to North America for two things—wheat and bacon, said Mr. McLean. On the farms and in the elevators of Canada are stored enough wheat for the Allies for more than a year, he declared, and did not believe that it would advance substantially beyond 70 cents which he said was a low price for wheat in war times.

In regard to purchasing American products the Canadian packer predicted that British home products would be used first. "We are making plans on the assumption that no American product from this season's pack will be required," declared Mr. McLean, "axcept perhaps moderate quantities of lard and of hams. From the standpoint of the Britisher, strong deterrents exist against American purchases in the high premiums on exchange and the overwhelming necessity of conserving American funds for the purchase of munitions."

In answer to the question, "Will Great Britain require bacon supplies from the United States?" Mr. McLean asserted that this would depend on whether Danish, Swedish and Dutch shipments continued in normal volume. "If they do, my surmise would be that American product will not be required," he said. "If they are cut down slightly, the increased Canadian deliveries will make up the shortage. But if they are cut down heavily, the shortage will have to be made up from the United States."

New England Business Well Over Year Ago

BOSTON (AP)—The level of general business activity in New England during September increased over the level which prevailed in August, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported in its monthly business review. The upturn, however, was more pronounced when compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills during September was 72,147 bales, which was a decrease of 7.4 per cent from August, but which exceeded consumption in September last year by about 18 per cent. The cumulative total of cotton consumption for the first three quarters of 1939 was 647,315 bales, exceeding the amount for the corresponding period last year by 26 per cent.

"Daily average consumption of wool during September was approximately 7 per cent higher than in August," he report said, "and was considerably higher than in September last year."

Production of boots and shoes in September was estimated at 12,574,000 pairs, 21 per cent lower than in August and 12.6 per cent below September, 1928. During the first nine months of this year, however, shoe production was fixed at 115,336,000 pairs, compared with 112,139,000 pairs for the corresponding period a year ago.

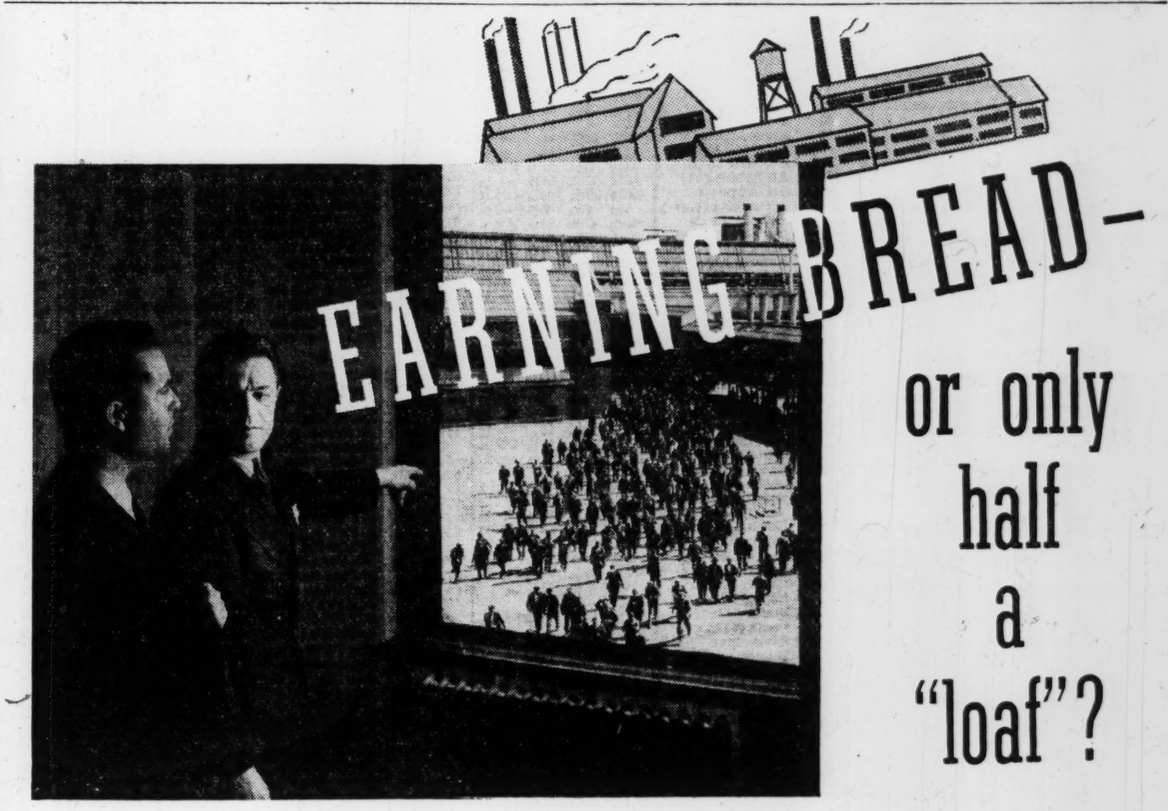
Sales of department stores and apparel shops were 14.7 per cent higher in September than in the same month a year ago, but flood and hurricane conditions affected business last year.

The value of construction contracts awarded during September was $22,172,000, compared with $23,769,000 in August and $20,919,000 in September, 1938.

Freightcar loadings during the four-week period ended Oct. 7 were about 32 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The number of wage earners in 1,804 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during September was 1.8 per cent greater than in August and the aggregate weekly pay roll was 2.9 per cent higher.

Manufacturing employment in Rhode Island during September was 1.8 per cent higher than in August and aggregate weekly pay rolls were 3.7 per cent higher.



Re-employment is one of today's vital questions, and it is typical of the subjects being used in the currently appearing series, "The World at Your Fireside." Because of the widespread approval of this new step in journalism, The Christian Science Monitor announces an extension of the series for another six weeks, from November 13 to December 23. The same full page arrangement will be continued, with current questions such as housing, old age pensions, labor and business, filling in the spaces between world political affairs. The same special rate is available for this series—see the coupon below.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales today (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 794,390
1939 volume to date 225,821,720
1938 volume to date 243,313,263

Stock Trading Sluggish With Trend Uneven

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Rallying signs came into the stock market today, after an early setback, and, near the final hour, leaders reduced or cancelled declines running to more than a point.

While selling was light throughout, late purchasing also was far from insistent. Transfers for the full proceeding approximated 850,000 shares.

The steady flow of pleasing domestic business developments brought support for isolated issues but seemingly had little effect on the list generally. There was still talk of a possible let-down in the next quarter.

Traders Lack Enthusiasm

Traders apparently were unenthused by prospects of a quick passage by the House of the arms embargo repeal, and Europe's "waiting war" again lacked speculative stimulus.

Bonds were uneven and foreign markets were unexciting. A sharp break in silk futures gave commodities a spotty appearance.

A bit backward most of the time—some eventually revived—were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Boeing, United Aircraft, Sperry, American Smelting, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, General Electric and Johns-Manville.

Resistant were Bethlehem Steel, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, American Telephone, North American, Standard Oil of N. J., Eastman Kodak, Twin Coach and International Harvester.

Inclined to slip in the curb were Lockheed, Pittsburgh Forgings, Electric Bond & Share and American Cyanamid "B." Small plus signs were posted for Gulf Oil and International Petroleum.

Western Union, on the "big Board," exhibited isolated weakness following action of the National Labor Relations Board ordering disestablishmbent of the 20-year-old employees' association.

Rails were not especially disconcerted by a drop of around 27,000 cars in last week's freight loadings from the preceding week's two-year peak. The recession, while more than seasonal. was in line with forecasts.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market held to a fairly steady course today, with small gains and losses among leaders evenly divided.

Going into the final hour, small gainers included Armour 4s of '55, Bethlehem Steel 3½s and 3¼s, Goodrich 4¼s, International Paper 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s of '65, American & Foreign Power 5s, and American Water Works 6s.

Lower were Western Union 5s of '60, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 5s, and International Hydro-Electric 6s.

United States Governments tended generally downward, with some losses as wide as 15-32nds of a point.

German, Italian, Japanese, Australian, and Canadian loans were backward in the foreign department.

Wheat Prices Rally To Score Net Gains

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The wheat market shook off early selling that dipped prices fractionally today and rallied to score small net gains for the session.

Recovery power exhibited by securities as well as European news stimulated some buying of wheat and the first crop experts' estimates of probably 1940 winter wheat production attracted attention. The forecasts indicated that on the basis of unusually poor crop conditions at present, as a result of the southwestern drought, a harvest sharply below normal can be expected. Some ideas of production ranged as much as 150,000,000 bushels or more below the crop this year.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ higher than yesterday, December 86⅝-¾, May 85⅞-86; corn unchanged to ¼ lower, December 50⅛, May 52⅝-¾; oats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Investment support gave the stock market a forward slant today. Far Eastern loans were again strong spot while British Government bonds edged ahead. Tobacco and department store issues took the lead in the industrial division.

Domestic rails were hoisted a bit and the commodity group was dotted with numerous small gains.

Paris: The bourse resumed trading today after the All Saints' Day interruption with all-round improvement. Rentes were well ahead of other divisions, buoyed by repatriated capital seeking investment outlet. Buying appeared generated by favorable appraisal of the Allied diplomatic and military outlook.

Amsterdam: Bourse quotations swung in a narrow orbit today. Domestic issues displayed reactionary tendencies at times while American stocks moved unevenly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 5 to 8 points today when hedge selling and foreign liquidation found limited support.

Cushman's Sons, Inc.

CHICAGO (AP)—Cushman's Sons, Inc., of New York, reported net income of $284,091 for the 40 weeks ended October 7, compared with $286,282 for the like 1938 period. For the 12 weeks ended October 7, the company had net income of $24,124, compared with $44,807 earned in the corresponding period last year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	52½	52	52	—1¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	13	59⅞	59	59	—1¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	17½	17½	17½	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	7	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	8	178¾	176	177	—2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14	14	14	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	14	14	14	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	N'v 1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	24	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ⅝
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	16	16	16	N'v 1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 1
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	17	17	Oct 30
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	66	66	66	— ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	15	38¾	38	38¼	— ¼
7¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	50½	50½	50½	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	108	106½	106½	—2½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Oct 31
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	11	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	57½	56¼	57½	N'v 1
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	13	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	16	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	13	12½	13	+ ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	22	22	22	— ¼
28⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	7¾	7¾	Oct 31
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	24	23½	23½	
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 27
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	53	52½	53	+ ¾
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	24	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅜
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	23½	23	23½	+ ½
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	10	25½	25¼	25½	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	68	67½	68	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	15	14¼	14	14	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	48	27¼	26	26	— ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	15	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52⅜	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	1	50	49½	50	
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	2	42	42	42	
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	32	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	14	20⅛	19⅞	20	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	1	79	79	79	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	12⅜	12¾	12⅞	N'v 1
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	*21	53½	52⅝	53⅜	— ⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138½	138	138½	+ ½
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67½	67⅛	67½	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	24	36	35⅛	35¾	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	13	12⅝	13	N'v 1
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	5	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	— ⅜
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	16	168⅛	167⅞	168⅛	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	80¾	80	80	— ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	82⅛	81½	81⅛	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	Oct 31
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	30	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	10	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	16	50⅞	49¾	50¼	+ ¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	14	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 25
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	31	33	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	42⅛	42	42	N'v 1
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 26
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	4	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅜
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	100⅞	100½	100½	
48¾	35⅝	Armour Ill	32	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	8	48	47½	47¾	N'v 1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	2	39	39	39	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	6	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	74½	74½	74½	—1
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	15	30¾	30¼	30½	— ⅛
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	1	61	61	61	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	25⅜	24¾	25	— ¼
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	4	17½	17¼	17¼	Oct 31
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	14	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46½	46¼	46½	N'v 1
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 30
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	3	3	3	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	6	3	3	3	Oct 31
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	96	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
B							
21¾	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	38	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	12	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	21	21	21	— ¾
21½	10¼	Barber As (¾g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 31
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	11	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	25	24¾	25	+ ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Oct 31
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 1
73⅜	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	56	56	56	Oct 26
33⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	93	33⅛	31⅞	32¾	+ ½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54	53½	53½	Oct 31
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	—1
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	65	89¾	88⅜	88¼	— ⅛
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115⅛	115	115	
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	30½	30½	30½	
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	13¼	12¾	12¾	
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	4	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	50	30¼	28⅞	30	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	—1½
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	16	21	20⅞	21	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	13	26¾	26⅛	26½	
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 1
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	33¼	33	33	— ¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	N'v 1
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	10	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	15	24⅞	24½	24⅝	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	40½	40⅜	40½	Oct 27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	7	51¼	50¾	50¾	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 1
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	Oct 27
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	7	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	Oct 26
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	16	25½	25	25½	+ ½
41	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	5	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	36	6¾	6⅜	6½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	24½	24	24½	
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	4	31	30½	30½	Oct 31
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	*5	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	*6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	18	8	7⅞	8	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Oct 30
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	35	16⅜	15⅞	16	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	24	24	24	N'v 1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	*3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	6	15¾	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	31	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¾g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Oct 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(4⅛g)	1	3½	3⅜	3½	Oct 30
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	82	81½	82	+ ½
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	56½	56	56	
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	35	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅝
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	N'v 1
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	39	38½	38⅞	
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	Oct 31
30	17	Champ Pap & F	3	26	26	26	— ½
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 30
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	12	42¼	41⅞	42¼	— ⅛
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	6	92	92	92	
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	1	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	N'v 1
17½	10½	Chi & N West	10	1	1	1	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	3	3	3	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 30
1⅜	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	2	1	1	1	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	17	17	17	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	Oct 31
50	44	Chi P T pr pf(2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	N'v 1
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 31
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 1
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	46	89	87⅞	88⅛	— ⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	7	12	12	12	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	6	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+ ⅜
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	4	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M(1.20a)	*5	46½	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅝
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	7	34¾	34¼	34¾	+1⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	119½	119½	119½	— ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	— ⅛
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 30
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
37½	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	23	22½	23	+ ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	8	22⅜	22	22⅜	+1
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	65	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	5	82	82	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	92	92	92	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	46¾	46⅛	46½	— ½
109⅜	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	101	101	101	+2½
105½	99¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	52½	51½	51½	— ⅞
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	N'v 1
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 20
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	N'v 1
16¾	9½	Contain Cp (¼g)	30	16⅞	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	96½	96½	96½	N'v 1
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	21	44	43½	44	
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	115	115	115	N'v 1
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	14	3	2⅞	3	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	12	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	29	29	29	—1
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	12	63¼	62¾	63¼	+1⅛
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	165	165	165	— ½
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	30	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	36	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	16	Crane Co	10	24¾	24	24¾	+1
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Oct 31
32½	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	1	31	31	31	
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	4	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	38½	38½	38½	
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	35	35	35	Oct 24
16⅜	9	Crown Zell (½)	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	
52⅜	24½	Crucible Steel	8	47¼	46½	46¾	
96	62	Crucible Stl pf	3	91½	90½	90½	—2
13	3	Cuban-Am Sug	56	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅞
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	1	15	14¼	14¼	—1½
7⅛	3½	Curtis Publish	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
63½	38	Curtis pf (2⅜k)	2	56	55⅝	56	+1
9⅞	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	673	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
30½	19¼	Curtiss-W A (1g)	54	30½	29⅝	30½	+ ½
25	13⅝	C-Hammer (¼g)	5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
D							
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

PRM Would Nationalize Oil Industry

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 2 (AP)—A six-year plan for Mexico, which includes a proposal for complete nationalization of the petroleum industry, today came before the nation's dominant political organization, PRM, or the Mexican Revolutionary Party, on the second day of its three-day convention.

The six-year plan will be the program to be followed if the candidate chosen by the convention should be elected the successor to President Lazaro Cardenas in the election next July.

PRM's candidate probably will be named tomorrow and political circles said it was certain the nomination would go to 42-year-old General Manuel Avila Camacho, former war minister in the Cardenas cabinet.

PRM's power at the polls has not been tested seriously for years.

The executive board of the party introduced its proposals for the six-year plan before more than 1,000 delegates at the convention last night.

One plank in the draft proposed that the petroleum industry "be totally and completely nationalized." When foreign-owned oil properties were expropriated March 18, 1938, some small private properties were not affected.

It also said:

"In case it is found absolutely necessary to compensate because of the nationalization, and always with the proviso that concessions had not been of vicious origin, or expired, laws should prescribe that compensation never should be more than the amount not yet regained from the just investments which may have been made."

(Following the expropriation of oil properties owned by United States interests, the United States Government informed Mexico it expected prompt compensation. Subsequent negotiations between representatives of the Mexican Government and the oil companies have failed to yield an agreement.)

In the presidential race as independent candidates are General Juan Andreu Almazan, former Commander of the Military Zone in Nuevo Leon State, and General Rafael Sanchez Tapia, former Secretary of National Economy.

President Cardenas, who is not eligible for re-election, will leave office Dec. 1, 1940. The presidential term is six years.

Injunction Restrains State of New Jersey In Rail Tax Battle

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—Nine New Jersey railroads won today a Federal Court injunction restraining the State from collecting any more than 60 per cent of the taxes levied for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

District Judge Phillip Forman made permanent a temporary injunction allowing the railroads to continue withholding a total of $14,820,937 levied for the three years.

The railroads, which have fought the State's taxing system up to the United States Supreme Court, have paid $22,117,874 for the three years.

In granting the injunction, Judge Forman said in a 62-page opinion he would authorize the restraint "until such time as the taxing authorities of New Jersey revalue the property . . ."

Railroads involved were the Central of New Jersey, New Jersey & New York, Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, New York & Long Branch, Erie, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	12.62	13.43
Affiliated F Inc	3.81	4.16
Amer Ex Hold	17.125	18.625
Am Business Shrs	3.55	3.92
Am Gen Equip Inc	.43	.48
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	16.01	17.22
British Type Inv	.19	.34
Broad St Inv	24.74	26.44
Bullock Fund	14.25	15.625
Can Inv Fund	3.50	4.10
Century Shrs Tr	24.38	26.22
Chain St Inv	17.86	19.00
Dividend Shrs	1.28	1.40
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.21	19.56
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.36	13.27
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.00	27.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.47	20.97
Fund Investors Inc	18.21	19.80
Gen Capital	31.25	33.60
Gen Investors Tr	4.97	5.41
Incorp Investors Tr	17.26	18.56
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	36.50	36.50
Maryland Fund	5.40	5.95
Mass Invest Tr	21.35	22.96
Mutual Invest	11.06	12.08
Nation Wide Voting	1.30	1.45
New England Fund	13.43	14.47
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.00	19.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.44	.50
Putnam Fund	14.41	15.41
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.55	9.45
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	11.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.25	....
Repub Invest Fund	.26	.29
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.25	4.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.73	16.66
Stand Util Inc	.53	.57
State Street Invest	77.75	80.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.88	.98
US El Lt & Pow Voting	1.00	....
Wellington Fund	14.70	16.15
World Investment Tr	3.71	....

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.00
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.93	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.10	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.62	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.91	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.57	....
Diversified Tr C	4.00	....
Diversified Tr D	5.95	6.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.15	4.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.26	5.99
Nation Wide Sec "A"	3.85	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	47.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.42	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.95	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.90	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.64	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.76	11.26
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.875	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.24	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.75	2.625
First Boston Corp	14.00	15.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.50	1.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Bonds Sales price		Common Stocks Liq. value	Common Stocks Sales price
B-1	26.72	29.20	S-1	26.80	29.34
B-2	21.62	23.72	S-2	14.28	15.71
B-3	14.71	16.16	S-3	11.51	12.75
B-4	6.78	7.52	S-4	4.65	5.24
	Preferred Stocks				
K-1	14.54	15.95	K-2	10.38	11.50

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 3¼s '43-'43	109.5	109.4	109.4
3 3¼s '46-'44	109.8	109.8	109.8
5 4s '54-'44	113.15	113.15	113.15
1 2¾s '47-'45	107.10	107.10	107.10
25 3¾s '56-'46	112.20	112.20	112.20
5 3¼s '49-'46	109.14	109.14	109.14
14 2s '47	103.3	102.29	102.29
51 2¾s '51-'48	106.3	105.26	105.26
4 2½s '53-'49	103.7	103.7	103.7
1 2¾s '53-'51	104.11	104.11	104.11
10 2¾s '60-'55	104.20	104.20	104.20
171 2¾s '59-'56	104	103.20	103.20
15 2¾s '63-'58	103.16	103.14	103.14
52 2¾s '65-'60	103.18	103.8	103.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '47-'42	105.16	105.12	105.16
1 3¼s '64-'44	107	107	107
1 3s '49-'44	107.3	107.3	107.3

Home Owners Loan

4 2¼s '44-'42	104.5	104.5	104.5
4 3s '52-'44	106.18	106.18	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¾	79½	79½
3 Alleghany 5s' 50 st	40	40	40
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106	106
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96	96
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
3 Am & For P5s 2030	60	60	60
19 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¼	102	102
1 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
22 Am T & T 5½s '43	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Am T & T 3¾s '66	106¾	106	106
15 Am W W & E 6s '75	107	106¾	107
39 Am & T 3¼s '61	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107½	107¼	107½
3 Ang C Nitra debs	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
14 Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	97¼	97¼
23 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	97¾	98⅛
43 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105	105¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95st	90	90	90
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97	97	97
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102¾	103
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96	96	96
1 A C Line 1st4s '52	82	82	82
2 A C Line 5s '45	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	70½	70	70
9 Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	32¼	32	32¼
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	67	67	67
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	28¾	28¾	28¾
7 B&O 4½s '60 ct	27½	27½	27½
20 B&O cv 4½s '60	19⅞	19½	19¾
7 B&O cv 4½s '60ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 B&O 1st 4½s '48	65	65	65
2 B&O S W 5s '50	47	46½	46½
4 B&O T C 4s '59	55	55	55
14 Bang & Aroo cn4s51	82	81⅞	81⅞
8 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	103	102½	102½
14 Bel TTe 5s '48 B	115½	115½	115½
3 Beth Steel 4½s '60C	129	129	129
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¼	107	107
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104	103⅞	104
27 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	109½	110
197 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	99¾	98¼	99⅜
22 BostonEdMe 3s '67	39	38	38
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
4 Bkly Eis 3¼s '66	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
2 Bkly Man Tr4½s66ct	71¾	71¾	71¾
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¾	72¾	72¾
29 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	111¾	111¾
16 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110½	110⅜	110½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
50 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103⅞	103⅜	103⅛
2 Cal Ore 4s'66	99½	99	99½
1 Can Sou 5s'62	87	87	87
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	102½	102¼	102½
8 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	103¾	103¼	103¾
43 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	102¾	102	102
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99⅝	99½	99⅝
6 Can Nor 6½s'46	109½	109	109
2 Can Pac 5s'44	104	104	104
7 Can Pac 4½s'46	84½	83½	83½
8 Can Pac 4½s'60	76½	76¼	76¼
23 Can Pac 4s perp	67½	67	67
3 Celotex 4½s'42 ww	96	96	96
5 Celotex 4½s'42	85	85	85
5 Cen New Eng 4s'61	39½	39	39
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	54⅛	54½	54½
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74⅛	74	74⅛
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s'42	58½	58¼	58¼
6 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	19⅝	18⅝	19½
6 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	16	15⅞	16
6 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	16	16	16
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	74½	74½	74½
4 Champion P&F 4¾'50	104	104	104
11 C & O 3½s'96 D	98¼	97¾	98¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	91	90½	90½
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
7 CB&Q gen 4s'58	95	95	95
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99	99	99
17 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21⅜	21½	21½
1 Chi I&L 5s'47	13½	13½	13½
2 Chi I&L 6s'47	4	4	4
17 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8¾
18 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18	18	18
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14¼	14¼	14¼
13 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2⅜	2½
2 CRI&P 4s '88	15½	15⅜	15½
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	14½	14½	14½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
9 Ch & W Ind 4¾s '62	93	92¼	92¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
4 Childs Co 5s '43	60	60	60
2 CCC&StL gen 4½s '93	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	53	53	53
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	92½	92½	92½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	76	75½	75½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	37¾	37½	37½
24 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103½	103½
4 Colmbia Gs '5s 1961	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	109	109
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
60 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	123½	123⅛	123⅛
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	106	105⅞	106
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Consol n Coal 5s '60	63½	63½	63½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
29 Container 5s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Continental Oil 2¾s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
4 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102	102	102
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34¼	34	34
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47	47	47
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	38	38	38
17 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	108	107½	108
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66	65½	66
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	104½	104½	104½
5 D & R G 4½s '36	9¾	9¾	9¾
13 D & R G West 5s '55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
22 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅞	112½	112½
12 Det Ed 4s '65	111¼	111	111
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97	97	97
14 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	109¾	109¾
9 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108¼	108¼
24 Erie 5s '67	16¾	16	16
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	16½	16¾	16½
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	22½	22½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	20½	20½	20½
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	50	50	50
6 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	105½	105½	105½
2 Fla Cen & Pen 5s '43	46	46	46
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	60	60	60
8 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	105	104	104
1 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	74	74	74
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	18¾	18¾	18¾
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103¾	103½	103¾
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98	97⅞	98
9 Gt Nor 5s '73	89¾	89	89
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅜	105	105⅜
1 Gt Nor 4s '46H	92½	92½	92½
2 Housatonic 5s '37	47½	47½	47½
18 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	36¾	36¼	36¾
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47½	47¾	47½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14⅜	14½
11 Il Cen 4s '52	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	48½	48⅛	48⅛
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52⅝	52½	52½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
18 IC&CSLsNO 5s '63A	52	51⅝	52
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48¾	48	48¾
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98	98	98
75 Interb R Tr 7s '32	68	67½	68
24 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
7 Interb R Tr rfg5s '66ct	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
32 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	68½	68	68⅛
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	91	91	91
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2	2	2
24 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74¼	73½	73½
1 Int Mer Mcn 6s '41	63¾	63⅞	63⅞
13 Int Paper 6s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	44¾	44¾
2 Int T&T 5s '55	50⅜	50¼	50¼
2 Iowa Cen 1st 4s '51	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 K C South 5s '50	67½	67½	67½
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1 K C Term 4s '60	108	107¾	107¾
15 Kans G&E 4½s '8 0	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Keith (B F) 6s'46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	102	102
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 B	45	45	45
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	49⅝	49½	49½
1 Lac Gas 5s'42	83	83	83
2 L S & M S 3½s'97	82	82	82
1 LS & M S 3½s'97 reg	79½	79½	79½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
3 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	54	50¼	50¼
1 Leh Val T Term 5s'54	45	45	45
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19	18⅝	19
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	17¼	17¼	17¼
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17	16¾	17
9 Ligett & M 7s'44	126	125⅞	126
1 Liquid Carb 4s'47	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
40 Loews 3½s'46	100	99¾	100
3 Lone Star Gas 3½'53	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86	86	86
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	82½	82½	82½
4 Louis & N Un 4s'40	100½	100⅜	100½
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4s'45	82	82	82
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	56	56	56
81 Manhat Ry 4s '90	69	68½	69
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90c	68¾	68½	68½
15 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111	111¼
23 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100¾	100¼	100¼
4 MilSparta&NW4s47	15½	15½	15½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '50	62½	62½	62½
15 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21½	21½	21½
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10½	10½	10½
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35	34½	34½
18 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	18½	18	18
19 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3	2¾	2¾
27 Mo Pac 5s '77F	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '78G	15⅜	15¼	15¼
8 Mo Pac 5s '80H	15½	15½	15½
6 Mo Pac 5s '81I	15½	15¼	15½
55 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4½	4	4

Sales in $1000 — High — Low — 2:00

1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	29	28¾	29
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109	109	109
2 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅞	98½	98⅞
8 Montreal Tr 5s '41	76	75	76
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40½	40¼	40¼
2 Nassau El 4s '51	39½	39½	39½
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106⅛	106⅜
38 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103¼	103	103
87 Natl Steel 3s '65	100½	100¼	100½
2 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	77	77	77
6 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	106	105½	105½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 NO Tex&M 5s'35A	31	31	31
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	66½	66½
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58⅝	58¾
10 NYC cn 4s'98	64	64	64
10 NYC cv 3¼s'52	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	76¾	76¾	76
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	60	60	60
12 NYCh&StLi½s'74A	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
15 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	59¼	59	59¼
2 NY ChGStL 4s'46	81½	81½	81½
23 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	105	105	105
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	106	106	106
7 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18	18	18
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '47	13½	13⅛	13⅛
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	13½	13½	13½
1 NY&R Gas 6s'51A	105¼	105½	105¼
18 NY Steam 3½s'63	103	102¾	102¾
23 NY W&Bost I½s '46	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Niagara FallsP3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
7 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103	102⅝	103
11 Nor Am Co 3½s' 49	106¾	106½	106½
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60¼	60⅝
3 Nor Pac 6s '2047 C	54	54	54
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	70½	70	70½
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42½	42½
11 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107½	107	-07½
1 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106⅞
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Ore Sh Lin gtd 4s '46	116	115⅞	116
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	77½	77½	77½
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	105	105	105
7 Pac G & E 3¾s '68	108¾	108½	108½
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
2 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	106⅜	106¾	106⅜
38 Pen Co 4s '52 E	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
6 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
16 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108½	108½
31 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117¼	116⅞	117¼
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100¼	100⅛	100¼
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	86½	87
10 Pen RR 4¼s '81	94	94	94
5 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94	94	94
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	87½	87½	87½
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	115	114½	114½
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	69¼	68½	68½
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	9½	9¼	9¼
3 Phila Co 5s 67	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4½	4½	4½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13½	13½	13½
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Phillips Pet 3s 48	112	112	112
2 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	105½	105½	105½
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	98	98	98
1 Pitts & W V 4½s 58A	48	48	48
5 Portl Gen El 5s 50	107	107	107
25 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	77½	77½	77½
20 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	17	16¾	17
19 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	106⅞	106½	106¾
5 Purity Bak 5s 48	103	103	103
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	74	74	74
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	59½	59	59½
13 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	97½	97½	97½
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Republic Steel 4½s61	94	93¾	93⅞
1 Reuublic Steel 4½s 56	94½	94½	94½
1 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	105½	105½	105½
1 Rochester G&E 5s'73	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Rochester Tel 5s'72	102	102	102
12 Australia 5s '55	79½	79¼	79½
13 Australia 5s '57	79½	79	79
3 Australia 4½s '56	75½	75½	75½
5 Belgium 7s '55	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Berl City El 6s '55	10	10	10
7 Brazil 8s '41	18¼	17¾	17¾
3 Brazil 6½s'26-57	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
1 Brazil 6½s'27-57	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 BrazilCRyEl 7s '52	14	14	14
5 Breda, Ernes 7s '54	84	83½	84
5 Brisbane 5s '57	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 BuenA4½s4¾s'57	55	54⅜	55
1 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Canada 5s '52	102¼	101⅞	102¼
34 Canada 4s '60	96⅞	96½	96½
2 Canada 3s '67	83¾	83½	83½
2 Canada 2¾s '45	93½	93½	93½
1 Canada 2¼s '44	94½	94½	94½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61 asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile 7s '42 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Chile 6s '57	15⅜	15¼	15¼
9 Chile 6s '60 asd	11½	11½	11½
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Chile 6s '62	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Chile 6s '63 asd	11½	11

Wonders of Research: Bog Fly-Trap

Tourists cautioned to pick North Carolina botanic marvel sparingly; Swiss put up big locomotives.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the world's plant wonders, the Venus flytrap, which Charles Darwin once called "the most wonderful plant I know," is enjoying (or suffering from) tremendously increased popularity among botanists and nature-lovers trekking to North Carolina from all parts of America. A great many are digging up the tiny carnivorous plants for transplanting in homes and gardens.

The flytrap is a peculiar little plant with small flat leaves, doubled so as to form a purse, their outer edges lined with stiff spikes which interlock when the "purse" is closed. Inside the leaves are six trigger hairs which upon being disturbed twice, set off the trap mechanism and capture bugs, flies, and other small insects attracted to the leaf by the brilliant red lining inside. After closing and locking the fly within, the plant digests its prey and later opens up to expel what is indigestible.

The mechanism to outwit fooling the plant is marvelous. One touch will not cause the trap to close and thus falling twigs or bits of dirt will not affect the trigger hairs. Those who would "trick" the plant by tickling the hairs find that after the first deception a second attempt will fail.

Because the flytrap's natural home is confined to a small area in New Hanover and Brunswick counties and has rarely been found more than 75 miles away, all true lovers of nature hope people will exercise caution in removing specimens. Few persons indeed have any success at all when it comes to transplanting things away from their natural habitat. Where the range is so limited, the danger of extinction due to human fads is always present. Fortunately, in this case those who want to see or capture the tigers of the plant world must leave main highways and go wading through bogs.

Alpine Engines Built

Despite the falling off of travel in Europe, Switzerland is busy constructing the world's largest locomotives. One finished recently is claimed to be the most powerful single-phase, indivisible locomotive ever built, developing 6,000 horsepower and weighing 140 metric tons, intended for the alpine Loetschberg line. Another is a rail motor car, developing with its two sets of engines some 12,000 horsepower, and 93 mph.

Earwigs' History Traced

Earwigs to most people are classed as belonging to the vast group of little known crawling things labeled insects and considered too numerous to try to identify. But specialists in raising dahlias know them well, for dahlias are favored menu items for these vegetarians with ferocious looking but harmless pincers at the end of their bodies. A comprehensive report of Modern Work on Earwigs by Malcolm Burr, F. R. Ent. S., in the British publication Science Progress, illustrates the fact that even the most commonplace of Nature's creatures has a fascinating story to tell when known.

The earwigs belong to the order Dermaptera, or leather winged insects, which include the roaches, among the oldest of insects, known as far back as the Permian Period 230 million years ago, when the Appalachian Mountains were being formed and the Mediterranean Sea was so large it had an outlet into the Pacific Ocean.

Professor Burr says that more than 900 species of earwigs are known today, mostly from the tropics, with the chance that many more must remain to be discovered. Their numbers drop off rapidly as one goes toward the Poles. Seventy-five species are known in the Belgian Congo, 45 in the Mediterranean, and only nine are found in all the Soviet Republics.

They are insects that love a warm, and above all a moist, climate. That's why it seems likely the cause of extinction for one ancient species that existed in the western part of the United States in ancient times, was the lack of moisture that followed the elevation of the Rocky Mountains. Lovers of the dark it is not surprising to find their sense of touch much more efficient than sight. Eyes are very primitive and incapable of forming an image.

Paderewski Prize For Helfer Prelude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Award of a $1,000 prize to Prof. Walter Helfer, Chairman of the Department of Music of Hunter College, was announced Nov. 2 by the Trustees of the Paderewski Fund for the Encouragement of American Composers. The award was for Professor Helfer's "Prelude to a Midsummer Night's Dream."

Professor Helfer, a native of Lawrence, Mass., was the recipient of the Endicott Prize in Music Composition in 1923 in Boston and the Prix de Rome in 1925. He was selected to write special music for the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra in 1936, and his work has also been played by the Chicago String Quartet, the Federal Theater Orchestra of Boston, and the Composers Forum Laboratory of the Federal Music Project.

The fund was established in 1897 by the composer-pianist, Ignace Paderewski.

Flytrap and Trapper

Upper: Dionaea muscipula. Lower: Katherine Meier of Wilmington, N. C., has successfully transplanted the botanic marvel, making it contented as a captive within doors.

Molotoff Speech Disappointing To Berlin, Chamberlain Says

(Continued from Page 1)

est its definition of the Soviet Government's future aims.

"I remember that in an earlier speech on May 31, Mr. Molotoff issued a warning that his Government would not be drawn into international conflicts. He said also on that occasion, 'We stand for the cause of peace and for the prevention of any sort of development of aggression.'

"That is also the position of His Majesty's Government and I am not disposed to disturb myself over the flights of fancy in which Mr. Molotoff indulged when describing the aims of the Allies.

"We have stated those aims ourselves in plain terms and I am confident that they are fully appreciated by the great majority of the nations of the world."

Empire Solidarity Seen

Turning to the arrival of Ministers from Britain's Dominions for Empire war consultations, the Prime Minister said:

"We have had in the last few days a striking demonstration of the united determination of the Empire. . . .

"The fuller knowledge which we shall now gain of the plans of the different (Dominion) Governments as a result of the presence of their ministerial representatives here will be of great value to us, and in their turn we are confident that the Dominions Governments and the Government of India will find that the first hand impressions of their representatives will afford them invaluable aid in gaining a fuller appreciation of our common problems and of the best and quickest means of solving them."

Meanwhile, The Times, of London, said the only "certain effect" to be found in Mr. Molotoff's address Tuesday before the Supreme Soviet was "to disappoint Berlin, where much had been expected of it."

It added, however, "what (Joseph) Stalin and Molotoff do is after all a good deal more important than what the Foreign Commissar says in his speeches."

The News Chronicle, urging a government statement of war aims, detailed its own:

Restoration of a free Poland and a free Czechoslovakia;

Settlement of disputed boundaries by third-party judgment; and an association of European nations to make guarantees that the present situation should not recur.

Embargo Fight Hits Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

similar holiday, just at a time when intensive groundwork was planned.

Although the Congressional neutrality debate is constantly hailed as a "nonpartisan" affair, and although many switches of position actually have occurred, a study of the votes show a heavy preponderance of Administration support coming from the Democratic side, and of opposition from Republican. This is truer in the House than in the Senate. Members have risen above personalities in debate for the most part, but the record shows that on the actual votes the Party-approach is still the largest single factor in determining how the average member votes.

Down to today's voting the course of the neutrality fight offered few surprises either in the Senate or House. The 63 to 30 result in the Senate was accurately forecast five weeks before it came, despite the huge preponderance of anti-"repeal" mail that cluttered senatorial offices at the start.

Also in the House, the early Administration successes followed forecasts, and the course of the bill through the chamber was about that which had been expected. The House debate concentrated in two days the same arguments that were spread out over a month in the Senate.

Thus, today, Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas for the Administration charged that the arms embargo had "played into the hands of dictator nations," and should be repealed. Mr. Johnson was followed by half a dozen Republican speakers urging isolation and some of them merely extending their remarks in the Record. Representative Albert E. Austin (R) of Connecticut, said that an attempt to "increase employment by the sale of arms to Europe is unworthy of the tradition of our country." Others forecast America's quick entry into the war with repeal.

Work Is Delayed On Giant Mirror

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Supports for the 16-ton glass being ground to serve as the mirror for the 200-inch Palomar Observatory telescope are delaying its completion.

Dr. J. A. Anderson, executive officer, said the supports permitted the glass to twist slightly out of shape, causing a light image "distortion of one-thousandth of an inch." There are 36 mechanical supports fitted into the ribbed bottom of the glass. Each support has nearly 1,000 separate parts, including ball bearings.

Work of making the mirror spherical is nearly completed. The 200-inch glass next will be used to test a 120-inch mirror to make it flat. Then the smaller reflector will serve in testing the larger as its surface is made parabaloid. The work is being done at the California Institute of Technology.

Two Turkey Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Va.-Tenn.—The Governors have spoken, but the Thanksgiving problem is far from solved in this town, which is split by the Virginia-Tennessee line.

Virginia's Governor has picked Nov. 23 as Turkey Day, while Tennessee's Chief Executive is sticking to Nov. 30.

Ford Plans No War-Time Plant Expansion in Canada

Reports that Great Britain is planning to spend $3,000,000,000 in Canada on the production of war munitions have led to discussion of the possibility of great American corporations developing Canadian branches as part of the Canadian arms program.

However, repeal of the American arms embargo now apparently forecast by the Senate's vote of last week lessens occasion for American firms to embark on the manufacture of war materials in Canada, because war shipments can be made as readily from the United States as from Canada if the embargo is wiped out.

One of the American companies most potentially equipped for engaging in war materials in Canada, is the Ford Motor Company, with its big, though largely independent, branch in the Dominion. Inquiry at headquarters of the Ford Motor Company at Dearborn, Mich., indicates little likelihood of the Canadian Ford plant departing from its usual field of production.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 2—There is little likelihood that any Ford money will move from the United States to Canada to help produce war materials, inquiries here reveal. There are three factors influencing this conclusion.

In the first place, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, having spent nearly $10,000,000 in the past four years in expanding and improving its facilities, is today equipped to make trucks—the only item of war equipment it could produce—in any quantity which might be demanded of it.

Second, is Henry Ford's intense opposition to war or any sort of participation in it, and his complete moral and economic independence from what might be called an interest in war profits.

Third is the apparent conviction of the Ford officials, along with that of many other industrialists, including those of General Motors, that it would be economically unwise to risk investments in Canada, especially under the circumstances. Many of these businessmen have indicated they feel that the conflict is still in the diplomatic stage.

No Attraction in Profits

In any event, there is found no disposition within the Ford company, even were the Canadian facilities inadequate to meet the demand, to risk an investment there, or in fact to seek profits at all from the war.

That is the policy now, but W. J. Cameron, an official of the Ford Motor Company, while outspoken in his denunciation, from both moral and economic grounds, of war profiteering, admits that what is actually done is determined by circumstances, which are, he points out, continually changing.

The attitude here, in other words, is interpreted in this way: no one wants war, nor war profits; no one wants to risk money on producing materials for a war which may not last; but everyone recognizes that conditions may change so that it would no longer be a matter of investing or producing for purely business reasons, but for "indirect" protection.

The attitude of the Ford company is influenced or set apart from that of others by the distinct philosophical views of Henry Ford himself. This does not mean that others lack a humanitarian viewpoint, but Mr. Ford is held by those who work close to him to consider such things as of first importance. They claim that he seeks to make good motor cars just to show that it can be done while at the same time applying certain principles, which for want of any better term they call humanitarian.

Not a War Expansion

The $10,000,000 expansion and improvement program in Canada was definitely not the result, officials declare, of anticipation of the war demands. It was made necessary by Canadian tariff restrictions aimed at forcing motor car manufacturers to make most, if not all, of the parts and materials in Canada. Previously, the Canadian facilities were used largely for assembly of parts and material sent in from the United States. Under the new laws, the finished car in Canada must be about 75 per cent Canadian-made.

The program included a $3,300,000 body plant, a $5,000,000 power plant, a $550,000 plant at Vancouver, and a $300,000 program at St. John, N. B.

Officials here are emphatic in their declaration that the Canadian plant is independent, and operates with Canadian money. Henry and Edsel Ford are on the board of directors, and it is admitted that the United States firm controls patents and such things, but they claim that the Canadian plant is otherwise separate and independent. The money for the expansion program, which began in 1936, came, for example, not from the Ford family, or the Ford Motor Company, but from surplus of the Canadian plant.

Incidentally, W. R. Campbell, President of the Canadian Ford plant, has been named chairman of the Canadian War Resources Board.

It is also interesting, in respect of the comparative independence of the various Ford plants throughout the world, that there is still operating today a Ford plant in Germany. Officials here explain that it is almost completely independent, operating simply under established Ford principles and patents and the Ford name.

Britain Reopening Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

of Lords yesterday that the English people do not like running away from danger, but that is no reason for denying children the safety to which all children are surely entitled.

"Our task," he added, "is to face the hard fact that more than half the school children who could be at school in comparative safety are, in fact, still in vulnerable areas and are receiving little or no education. The Government feel that children in evacuation areas are getting the worst of both worlds. They are running a quite unnecessary risk—and they are missing all the social care and schooling. Further, a great number of them are acquiring habits of idleness, if not worse. Such a situation cannot be allowed to continue."

There were only two possible solutions, Earl De La Warr went on. "The first is to get all the remaining children out of the vulnerable areas. Only compulsion could do this, and to compel the parents of 75,000 children to part with them for an indefinite period is a step which the Government would be unwilling to take in any but the most desperate circumstances."

Benefits Cited

One beneficial aspect of the evacuation scheme was stressed by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education, who, when making a similar statement in the House of Commons, added that those town children who remained in country billets were receiving a new form of education and were being so helped by the changed environment that their physical condition had noticeably improved.

He reported many cases of increased height, weight, and strength. This is just one item on the credit side of the account. There are others, such as the broadening of education by contact with the countryside and agriculture, and the opening up of a new conception of living by the transference from squalid homes to those of families in a better position.

But there have been heavy items on the debit side as well. Very understandable ones. And as shown in a recent survey these sufficed to bring back the evacuees in large numbers, though not in such large numbers as was unofficially cited in various quarters.

While the whole affair bristled with awkward problems, the children themselves, generally speaking, found the experiences good fun and adventure, but the adults, both at the evacuation and the receiving end of the scheme, were not so adaptable and the sudden experiment in social fusion, conducted at first in an atmosphere of excitement and mystery, began to go wrong when no enemy air raiders appeared near the evacuated areas during the first month of the war. The wholesale dislocation of family life began to wear the appearance of a superfluity induced by "official" anticipations unjustified by occurrences.

When the evacuated children were brought back to join those left idle in the danger areas after all schools there had been shut down, the Government's dual plan for combining continued state education in wartime with the greatest possible safety for the youngsters, began to look as if it were destined for failure on both counts. To avert this the authorities, though seriously aware of the possibility of air raids, though none on a large scale have occurred as yet, are reopening schools in evacuated areas, having been forced to choose between this course and compulsory evacuation. The schools will be closed if air attacks develop.

Opie Read

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—Opie Read, who passed on here today, was the last of a pioneer American literary line that included Mark Twain, Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley.

Read was founder of the Arkansas Traveler, humorous paper, author of 52 books and coiner of epigrams unnumbered, and even in his advancing years had few peers as a teller of stories.

Among his books were "Len Ganset" (written in 1888), "The Jucklins" (1895), and "Turkey-Egg Griffin" (1905). At 76 he wrote "The Gold Gauze Veil," regarded then as his autobiography, but a more complete story of his life appeared years later in "I Remember."

Although many of his writing contemporaries outshone him in literary technique and public adulation, none surpassed him in the warmth of personality, philosophical tranquillity and appreciation of beauty.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., he got his first journalistic experience in 1873 on the Franklin, Ky., Patriot. He paid his tuition at Neophogen College by setting type on the college paper.

After editorships with the Little Rock Gazette and the Cleveland Leader, he joined with Philo D. Benham at Little Rock to launch the Arkansas Traveler, outgrowth of a celebrated pioneer personality, on its humorous journalistic course in 1883.

Plantation songs and stories remembered from his boyhood flowed into the Traveler and it took a quick hold upon the public's fancy. five years later Read and Benham took their paper to Chicago, where Read spent most of the rest of his life, finding time for his books and to write of Southern life for many of the Nation's best magazines.

Taxi Drivers Balk At Pay Reduction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Faced with a 2½ per cent cut in their wage commissions, the Transport Workers' Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, announced Nov. 2 that a walkout of 11,000 taxicab drivers here might be ordered "at any moment."

After the opening of the World's Fair on April 30 last, taxicab companies, in agreements with the union, raised drivers' commissions from 42½ per cent to 45 per cent of fares, with the proviso that the commission be returned to the original figure when the Fair closed.

The union conceded this was true, but declared the companies—led by Parmelee and Terminal systems—had failed to live up to other provisions of the accord that ended the taxi strike last January and the entire pact was nullified. Parmelee and Terminal companies, operating nearly 3,000 cabs, denied they had violated the agreement.

At a conference in the offices of the State Mediation Board, officials of the union and companies could not find common ground for agreement.

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YOUNG man, 32, personable, secretary, desires position as executive's assistant or other post offering responsibility, future. Write Box A-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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COMPETENT woman with business experience wishes position as clerk or saleslady; references. Mrs. F. Mackin, 8630 98 St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

FREEPORT, N. Y.—Refined woman wishes position as companion, housekeeper or practical nurse. Write MRS. EVANS c/o Bonime, 27 Lee Ave., R. V. C., or tel. R. V. C. 4805-R after 8:30 p. m.

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Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave Tel. 1800-1801

Up to the Minute News over a NEW 1940 RADIO
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave Tel. 532

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

FIG BRAN MUFFINS
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Standard
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Typewriter Paper
Ribbons Carbons
FILING CABINETS
186 Pearl Street

In Hartford Visit
WITKOWER'S
BOOKSTORE
77-79 Asylum St.

Have you inspected our $1 Gift Counter?
You will be surprised at the many interesting and unusual selections you will find. Come in Soon.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
269 TRUMBULL STREET
"Where Parking Is Easy"

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

Burke's Servi-Center
Norwalk Tires, Gasoline
Greasing and Road Service
Cor. So. Grove and Hanover Sts.
Tel. 300

MURIEL EVARTS
Clothes of Instinctive Good Taste
Hotel Winthrop
Meriden, Conn. Tel. 379

Harold A. Lamphier Inc.
(formerly H. M. Chittenden, Inc.)
Dealer
Paints—Wallpapers
92 W. MAIN ST. TEL. 239

MIDDLETOWN

COOKED SEAFOODS
All Ready to Serve
Get the seafood piping hot from our New FRIALATOR. Delicious FRENCH FRIED POTATOES ready to serve with the fish.
All this at a small extra cost at
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop.
Tel. 3020 for prompt delivery

PELTON'S
for
TOILET ARTICLES
also
TASTY LUNCHEONS
100 Main St. Tel. 1409 186 East Main St. Tel. 647

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

Caulkins and Post, Inc.
Thinking about new things for the house? Come in and see our very fine offerings of
FURNITURE RUGS DRAPERIES
484 Main Street Tel. 1275

WRUBEL'S
39th ANNIVERSARY
SALE
Offers You Hundreds of Opportunities to Save!

Complete Laundering Service
Forest City Laundry
JOHN H. EHLERS, *Prop.*
248-250 William Street Phone 456

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

LEWITT
M. E. LEWITT—FOUNDED 1894
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 LIGHT—299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

GEORGE A. PRATT
32 Somerset Drive Phone 4005-R
HONEST QUALITY BUILT OUR BUSINESS
Try Our Grade B Milk.
It Is Extra Rich
Distributor of
ELTON'S DAIRY PRODUCTS
(Serving the Public over a quarter of a century)

Range and Fuel Oil
GULF HARDWARE CITY FUEL CO.
PARKING
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
PHONE 331

RENIER PICKHARDT & DUNN
27th Anniversary Sale
Nov. 1-4, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
All goods not specially priced to be sold at 10% discount
127 Main St. Tel. 1409

NEW HAVEN

Howards CLEANERS.

Treadeasy Shoes
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Scientific Footwear for Fashionable Women
Sold exclusively in New Haven by
JOHN L. VOLIN
86 CENTER STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
Jewelers *Silversmiths*
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 Chapel Street, corner Temple

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye Olde Hardeware Store
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere

PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

If You Burn
COAL—COKE—OIL
Call
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
6-1125 344 STATE STREET
Please Mention the Monitor

ROSENFELD'S
791 Chapel Street
Specializing the Better Grade Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

A. D. Ridinger & Son
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery 6-5112
Service 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

NORWALK
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St.
So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2113

The Home of
The Famous Tex Lines
Bushy Tweeds $30
Knit-tex $30
Worsted-tex $40
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK ST., STAMFORD PHONE 3-3171

"Lay Away a Gift a Day 'til Christmas!"
Shop NOW—leisurely, comfortably, economically!
Visit Our Enlarged Drapery and Curtain Department
Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
Heron INC.
79 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD.CONN.

NU MODE 440 Main Street Stamford, Conn.
Cleaners and Dyers
3-Hour Dry Cleaning Service
Synephetic Solvent
Used Exclusively
Free Call and Delivery
TEL. 35313

It's Your Coat that's 'seen first!
That's why you'll choose a
CRAIGLEIGH
M. MOLTASCH & SON

If your are looking for that extra dress for the holiday season just a little different at attractive prices Stop in at Dress Shop
Ethel Bland McLaughlin
470 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.
From $6.95 to $18.50

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Sts., Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices

Brown Brothers
"ONE PARK ROW" **Ideal Market**
PHONE 4-1193

SANDMEYER'S GARAGE
Noroton Avenue
Auto Repairing in all its Branches
Towing—Storage
Amoco Gas and Oil
United Service Motors
Tel. Stamford 4-5931 Darien 11

WATERBURY
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H.'s

SILK HOSIERY
We are the exclusive distributors in Waterbury for
"Van Raalte" Silk Hosiery
for Women
Try them once—you'll be a regular customer

The Miller & Peck Co.
Warm—Serviceable—All Wool
GIRLS' COATS
All of superb woolens—lined and interlined for extra warmth
Sizes 3 to 16 $5.98 to $12.98

Carving Sets
for Thanksgiving
Finest Stainless Steel
Stag Handles
W. E. Pierpont Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

"Be smart about clothes and money"
buy your apparel at
"THE FASHION CENTER"

HOWLAND-HUGHES

PERRY CLEANING
is better value because things stay clean longer
Phone 3-3161 for
PERRY SERVICE

Presenting a Complete Selection of Fur-Trimmed Coats from $32.50 up
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET DIAL 4-4822
Complete assortments of cold weather apparel for the man or young man of the family now available.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
819 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Visit the New
Modern Fashion Center
in the series of Smart Shops
On the Second Floor
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS
HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Hoag & Taylor
Men's Wear
MAIDEN LANE
The new woolens for fall
Custom Suits and Top Coats are now ready—may we show them at your convenience?

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State, St.

Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
26 Maiden Lane, Just Below Pearl St.
We feature SELBY STYL-EEZ and CANTILEVER SHOES
for women
DIAL 4-5911

BINGHAMTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER COMES
Soon the leaves are gone and snow covers the ground. You and your family will be needing heavier clothes, warm blankets, overshoes, and rubbers. This store is prepared to meet these needs at moderate prices always.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Wardrobe Hosiery Sale!
Modecraft and Artplus Silk Stockings in 2-thread, 3-thread, 4-thread and 7-thread weights, reg. 1.00 and 1.15 quality, 79c pair
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Fuel Oil—Building Supplies
Coal
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
Same coal—same mine all the time.

NOW
Johnston & Murphy Shoes
for Men
Exclusively at
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL 3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

BUFFALO

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
A. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

MERRILL CONST. CO.
Specialists in Filling Your Building Needs
NEW HOMES—REMODELING
ROOFING—PAINTING—MASONRY
Financed by F.H.A. or Easy Payment Plan
For Estimates and Plans LI. 6700
MAIN STREET AT UTICA

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
4949 Main St., Un. 6600
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor

Beautiful Rugs in All Sizes, Made From Old Rugs and Clothing
GEO. J. ALLES
609 Genesee St. CL. 1882
We also sell and lay LINOLEUM FLOORS RUGS WASHED, REPAIRED and REFITTED

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

CORTLAND
The A. T. DUNN CO.
PHONE 48
for
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"

ELMIRA

For Fall Fashion Finds!
SHEEHAN, DEAN & CO.
Incorporated
"The Quality Store"
General Tailoring
For Convenience of Our Patrons
Repairing
Altering—Re-Lining
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. WASHINGTON AVE. DIAL 4338

GLOVERSVILLE

Thanksgiving
Offerings in
DINNERWARE
TABLE GLASS
LINENS

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

3% on your savings. Accounts insured to $5,000
Chartered by U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
26 N. Main Street Gloversville, N. Y.

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

ITHACA

SANKA COFFE
Delicious Non-Stimulating
ATWATERS GROCERY
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

ROTHSCHILD'S
is headquarters for
Philco, R. C. A.-Victor and Emerson Radios

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

24-Hour Service
Mobilgas
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH PHONE 7023

KENMORE

Hall's Service Station
(Atlantic)
Cor. Delaware and Shepard Aves.
Complete Lubrication Service
Tires—Tubes—Batteries

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 DELAWARE AVE.
Hats and Accessories
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

Sherron Beauty Blanket
Expert Permanent Waving
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
18 Warren Avenue DE. 5083
OPEN EVENINGS

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
New Arrivals of Dresses, Velour Hats and Turbans.
Hosiery—Costume Jewelry—Bags
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
3193 Delaware Ave. De. 6522

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Tel. Larchmont 1536
Old Gold Bought 1935 Palmer Ave.

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

Starr's Shoe Shoppe
OUR MOTTO
"EXPERT FITTING, QUALITY AND SERVICE"
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Genuine Foot Form Shoes for Children
1953 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 2427

KAISER SHOPPE
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS
DRESSES
for Matron and Miss
GAGE HATS, $2.00 to $5.00
1931 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick rd. baldwin-li
Baldwin 4767
START YOURS TODAY
Campus knitterbugs everywhere are making the
SLOPPY CARDIGAN
of Bear Brand or Bucilla Tweedmoor
Jessalyn Yarn Shop
96 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, N. Y.

BAY SHORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

GRAND MARKET
Main Street at Third Avenue
Bay Shore
JESS KAUFMAN

Complete Line of Florence Oil Heaters and Ranges
Morris Freedman
7-9-11 W. Main St., Ph. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON
In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll Like Our Weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Bay Shore 1136—Phones—Islip 1122

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE
Smithtown Branch

Mercury Ford Lincoln
GLAMORE MOTORS
Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

RUBY LANE STORES
Curtains—Blankets
Draperies—Underwear
1048 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Announcing the Opening of
KIDDIE TOWNE
With a Complete Line of
Infants' and Kiddies' Wear
Layettes Our Specialty
501a Central Avenue

Lee Brous
Dresses and Coats
Phone Cedarhurst 3314
497 Central Ave.

FLUSHING
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For
'blue coal'
CALL CULLEN FOR CLEAN COAL
at
INDEPENDENCE 3-4100 STILLWELL 4-0000
CULLEN FUEL CO., Inc.
Yard—Sanford Ave. and Delong St. Flushing, L. I.
Yards: Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens
Deliveries Over the Entire City

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

LAMM-KREMER, INC.
Complete Automotive Service On All Cars
Fender and Body Work
35-21 LEAVITT STREET Ind. 3-5740
Rear of Flushing Savings Bank

● DRESSES ● GIFTS
● COATS ● LAMPS
● HATS ● FURNITURE
● ACCESSORIES ● GLASSWARE
● INTERIOR DECORATION
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

You'll Like the Scientific Way We Dry Clean Your Garments
Our Service is Better—Faster Odorless
HAROLD'S
136-90 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-1344

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
RADIOS . . TYPEWRITERS
Sales and Service
Fred's Radio Shop
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your HOUSEKEEPING, ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-23 Austin Street BO. 8-1898

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

HENRY A. MUND
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

CHAS. F. BOERNER
Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-8580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon)
(Same Management)
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-9825

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

SAFETY FIRST!
SINCLAIRIZE YOUR CAR NOW
√Transmission √Chasis √Battery
√Differential √Crankcase √Spark
√Radiators √Front Wheels Plugs
FORDS—CHEVROLETS—PLYMOUTHS
$3.98. Other cars slightly higher
SONNY'S SERVICE STATION
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise Hwy. and Henry St. Ph. Free 4977

Pearl's Millinery
presents
the Latest Fall Hats
Felts, Velours, Velvets, and Fur Trimmed in all the new shades
$1.00-$4.95
84 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, N. Y.

10% Discount
Up to Nov. 15th on
CHRISTMAS CARD ORDERS
of $1.00
BRAITHWAITE
10 Church Street Ph. Free. 2458

'Tis OVERCOAT TIME
It is now open season for your new OVERCOAT and our range is most complete, featuring Alpacuna, Winter-tex and other worthy makes.
$25 to $60
Estab. 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON

FREEPORT—Merrick

KENNETH E. NAGLE
Hewlett Ave. and Long Island R. R.
Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
FUEL OILS
Phone Free 2080
Metered Deliveries, 24 hour service

FREEPORT—Wantagh

Wantagh Motors, Inc.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Sunrise Highway—Wantagh
Tel. Wan. 25

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

SCHOOL SHOES
Also smart styles for the entire family
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Dependable Heating Equipment
Installed by
JOHN W. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
101 Terrace Ave.
Phone Hemp. 1227

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

For Your Linoleum Needs
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

LE GANT Sta-Up-Top
Here is a girdle that will not roll over—will not ride up. Le Gant "Sta-Up-Top" is different.
"Sta-Up-Top" and Other Le Gants, $5 and up.
ETTINGER'S
EXPERT CORSETIERE SERVICE
239 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD 7668
Directly Opposite Franklin Shops

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
"Ask for MIKE"
7 So. Franklin Street
Tel. Hempstead 1717

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
50 MAIN ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Fur Shop, Inc.
Mink Experts
Remodeling ● Repairing ● Cold Storage
All work done on premises
17 So. Franklin Street
Tel. Hempstead 5440

JACKSON HEIGHTS
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

CAMEO SHOPS Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
For Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav 9-2652

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3100
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

SHOE REPAIRING
Hat Renovating
Expertly Done While U Wait Service
CLOCK SERVICE, INC.
81-03 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 6-9844

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
93-02-183rd Street Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

FURS
Furs Made to Order
Ready Made Garments
Estimates Submitted
Repairing—Remodeling—Glazing
J. & J. BRONSTEIN, Inc.
89-56 165 St Jamaica 6-1407

LYNBROOK

RENE PASTRY SHOP
67 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Open Sundays
TEL. LYNBROOK 1464

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Phone: MAnhasset 2290
BAUER'S Quality Meat Market
a Branch of Great Neck
Quality and Economy
368 Plandome Road

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR — HC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

SPRINGER'S
Ladies' Accessories also Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Ave.

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

KARGMAN'S
Glass, Mirrors, Window Shades
Columbia Venetian Blinds
(Authorized Dealer)
RICH. HILL 2-2276 CLEVE. 3-1600
104-22 JAMAICA AVE.

RADIO HOSPITAL
Hillside and Myrtle Aves.
Richmond Hill 2-9776
NEW FOREST BRANCH
Boulevard 8-0066

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

We Are—ENTHUSIASTIC
about the styles and values of our
Fur Coats and Jackets
Deferred payments if you wish.
L. NELSON
104-23 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2271

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Honey
We carry an ample supply of Monitor Advertised Delicacies

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Virginia 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave Vir. 7-9497

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years in Richmond Hill

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

WALK-OVER
NEW CABANA
in a swirl of Suede, $8.75
Other Walk-Overs from $6.50
X-RAY FITTING
TOLLEY'S
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
DIAMONDS
WATCHES and JEWELRY
at money saving discounts
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

WONDER DAIRY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
112-15 Jamaica Avenue
For Service Phone Vir. 7-6704

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

HOLIDAY MILLINERY
$1.85 up
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

A Vastly Improved
Machine Permanent Wave
"Renaissance"

Standard	$6.50
Special	7.50
DeLuxe	10.00

Exclusive at
SCHIAVELLI'S BEAUTY SALON
8025 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8300

RICHMOND HILL 2-4225
Karlson's Flower Shoppe
Flowers wired anywhere
Member F. T. D.
Oscar W. Karlson
8411 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Inexpensive Hats
with an
Expensive Look
Always at one low price
$1.89
Always New and Up-to-Date!
BOBBEN SHOPS
268 Merrick Road

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

D. G. DE MOTT CORP.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
New Homes for Sale
Or Will Build to Order
492 Morris Avenue Tel. RVC 806

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

BIG BEN FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

AUTO OWNERS
Let us prepare your car for
WINTER DRIVING
Avoid Freeze-Ups and Hard Starting When Cold Weather Gets on the Way
Fenimore Cooper Service
Post Road at Fenimore Road Tel. 699

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS, and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

Berey
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
Beautiful Furs custom built to your measure in styles becoming to you
49 Prospect Ave. Oakwood 2554

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 7 to 10:30 a. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

HARPER METHOD SHOP
Expert Care of the Hair by Experienced Operators
Every Branch of Beauty Culture
NEW ROCHELLE 2669
362 North Avenue (Opp. Lawn Ave.)

Henry Hairdresser
Featuring
OGILVIE SISTERS
Method
NEW ROCHELLE 3552 186 North Ave.
(Cor. Clinton Pl.)

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Westchester Headquarters
FOR
ALL MAKES OF RECORDS
Sheet Music of all Publishers
Nationally known, guaranteed MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Instrument, Radio and Piano REPAIR SHOP ON PREMISES
New Rochelle
HOUSE of MUSIC
587 Main Street
Near Loew's
New Rochelle 4317

STRIDE-WELL and KRA-FLEX
Shoes for School Days
Excellent shoes, carefully fitted, sold at attractive prices.
Kramer Shoe Shops
476 MAIN STREET

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift-giving"
Main St. at Maple Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

BENJAMIN'S, INC.
CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
The Best in SCHOOL and COLLEGE TOGS
now available
23 Mechanic Street, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(Free Parking Opposite)

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

Gallery Silk Store
Fine Fabrics
For both yourself and your house at prices you can afford!
7 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

CLINTON SWEET SHOPPE
NEW ROCHELLE 9482
• Fountain Service • Periodicals
• Newspapers • Toilet Articles
154 NORTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
290 MOFFAT STREET GLENMORE 5-8612
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ELEANORE
Hairdresser
For Beautiful Permanents
White Hair a Specialty
989 Flatbush Ave BU. 4-8884

PARKSIDE SHOP GOWNS
730 Flatbush Avenue
Est. Since 1919 IN. 2-2370
Open Evenings Until 9:30; Wed. 6 P. M.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Co.
"One of Staten Island's Most Complete Paint Stores"
16-18 NEW DORP LANE
(Cor. Second Street)
Phone DOngan Hills 6-0828

PORT RICHMOND

Puritan Petroleum Products Co., Inc.
Quality Fuel Oil
Phone Gib. 2-7270
T. J. KIERNAN, Gen. Mgr.
210 RICHMOND AVE., PORT RICHMOND

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, INC.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PEEKSKILL

For Best Results Use
Keystone Paint
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

PELHAM

Pelham Commission Shop
ANTIQUES
Pelham 2940
Furniture : Silver : China : Glass
Ralph J. Fierro 203 Wolf's Lane

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 3010

PELHAM PHARMACY
1 Fifth Avenue Phone Pelham 1653
CLARENCE RUSSELL
Whitman's, Schrafft's, Page & Shaw's Candies
'ending Library' Luncheonette
Telephone Pelham 0878

M. K. Manookian
Native Expert on Oriental Rugs and Domestic
199 SPARKS AVENUE
CLEANING REPAIRING WEAVING

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

ESTAB. 1908 PHONE PELHAM 1433
Gregory Custom Tailor
and FRENCH DRY CLEANING and DYEING
From a Feather to a Carpet
84 FOURTH ST., NORTH PELHAM, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

NEILSEN'S
ICE CREAM
FINE CANDY
173 Westchester Avenue
Other stores in Bronxville, New Rochelle and Scarsdale.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Factory Sample SALE
Living Room FURNITURE
Suites and Occasional Chairs
FURNITURE—FOURTH FLOOR

OVERCOATS
A complete assortment of all the desirable colors, fabrics and models to choose from
$25 to $50
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
"The Home of Good Clothes"

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

Ludwin, formerly head-designer or Harrods, London, England, and L. P. Hollander of New York and Boston
LUDWIN
21 ACADEMY STREET
Importer of British Materials.
Creator of Fashionable Sportswear for all occasions.
Suits, Coats and Individual Skirts made to your personal measurements. Specializing in Alteration and Remodeling. Excellent workmanship and reasonable prices.

Sport Coats	$10.95 up
Trimmed Coats	16.95 up
Dresses	3.95 up
Sportswear—Accessories	

Bauer's, 260 Main St.
A Home-owned Store

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

We have moved to
18 CANNON ST.
Opposite Hotel Campbell
The "Saltford Flower Shop"
PHONE 338

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

THE UP-TO-DATE CO. Inc.
POUGHKEEPSIE
Feminine Wearables

THE BOOK SHOP
12 Catherine Street
BOOKS—GREETING CARDS
FOUNTAIN PENS—STATIONERY
Most complete line Christmas Cards in Hudson Valley. Also Christmas Boxed Assortments—
Box of 20 Hand-Colored Etchings $1.00
Box of 15 Beautiful Nature Prints .50
Order your personal engraved cards.
50 for $1.00 and up

Presenting the New 1940
PACKARD and NASH
AUTOMOBILES
The most sparkling cars on the market—now on display in our showrooms.
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
333 MILL STREET

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

"Rochester's Oldest, Most Dependable Jewelers"
The SUNDERLIN Co.
Established 113 Years
76 EAST AVE.

McCURDY'S
New Darker Fall Colors in
HUMMING BIRD STOCKINGS, 89c

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday Through Friday

Monitor Advertised CARDS
Religious and other box assortments as well as all kinds of personal cards at all prices.
Beautiful Christmas Wrappings
Catherine E. Conrad
1650 East Ave Monroe 6446

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Groceries
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits
Try Our Service
MADDEN
165 Clifton Street Gen. 1184
We Deliver

Edward's
Rochester's Thrift Center

Jesimine Crawford Shoppe
808 DEWEY AVENUE
Millinery
1.45 to 5.95
Dresses 3.95 to 10.95
Greeting Cards Belle Christiana Hall-Mark 5c to 25c

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK — CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
COKE—OIL
170 LYELL AVE. MAIN 18

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE • FLORHIDE • WATERSPAR • SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes Cleaners, etc.

PAINT—GLASS
WALLPAPER—MIRRORS
Storm Windows
all sizes, installed
GEO. H. WABNITZ
INC.
115 State Street Main 1094

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

RYE (Continued)

Real Estate and Insurance
Sales—Rentals Fire—Automobile
SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase St. Phone Rye 671

SCARSDALE

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Court Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

Charles J. Goyert & Co., Incorporated
Service on all makes of Burners
OIL BURNER SALES, FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Tel. W. P. 443—3336
White Plains, N. Y. Scars. 6156
Night and Sunday Calls, W. P. 443

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3000—W. P. 3888

SCHENECTADY

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys
We carry a full line of

Heinz Products
Quality Groceries

PRATT & LAMBERT EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

The Finest Offering we ever made of
Christmas Cards
Phone Miss Doris for an early showing at the shop or your home
BOB'S BOOKSHOP
135 Broadway Tel. 6-5439

Sporting Goods and Rubber Goods for Fall
BICYCLES—RAINCOATS
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State St.

At Your Service
Drive in at any time to have your battery, tires or oil checked.

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline
Redmond's Service 194 Erie Blvd.

november coat and dress clearance sale now in progress at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

The Rendezvous of Smart People
Style—Service—Sensible Prices
Lady Lee-Evelyn Shop
249 STATE ST. PHONE 4-8814

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Essoheat
The Oil Fuel
THE O-GAS-CO SALES CORP.
PHONE 4-3194

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

DOBBS HATS $5.00 and up
Suits — Top Coats
CHAS. HOLTZMAN & SON, INC.
259 State St., Phone 4-9510

New Fall and Winter Fashions
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Sportswear—Millinery
Accessories
THE IMPERIAL
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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Early English Bows and Arrows Compared With Those of the American Indians?

Miss E. W. of Manhattan, Kansas, writes: "How do the arrowheads and bows used in Europe, say, at the Battle of Hastings, compare with those of the American Indians as to material, shape, size, and workmanship?"

The use of the bow and arrow is quite widespread and ancient. The bow is found in nearly every country, with the exception of Australia. Stone arrowheads believed to date back 25,000 to 50,000 years have been found, and unpointed arrows may have existed for uncounted centuries before that time.

The principal difference between the English bow and that of the American Indians was that of length. The English bow was copied from the long bow of the Normans and measured as much as 6 feet 4¾ inches in length. The bows of the Indians, on the other hand, were generally less than 4 feet long.

The "weight" of the bow (the amount of pull, measured in pounds, required to bend the bow to its full or proper extent) in the case of the Indians varied from 28 pounds for the Apache to 65 pounds for the Cheyenne, with the majority of tribes using bows of between 40 and 50 pounds weight. The English yew bow was of 65 pounds weight, and the old English hunting bow was of 75 pounds.

The Indians made arrowheads of stone, bone, horn, wood, or copper. The arrowheads used by the English were mostly of iron or steel.

Indian bows were made from almost whatever wood that was available. The most highly regarded wood was that of the Osage-orange; but hickory, juniper, ash, cedar, ironwood, and even willow were used on occasion. The famous and familiar English bow wood was the yew.

It is difficult to discriminate between the workmanship of the English bows and arrows and those of American Indian. However, tests made by expert archers to determine the distance that an arrow would fly when loosed at an angle of 45 degrees and the greatest possible draw resulted in flights of from 100 to 150 yards from Indian bows, and of 250 to 300 yards from old English bows.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Room Needed

"Mr. Chairman, I propose numbers be restricted at the annual dinner," said a member of the angling club.

"For what reason, Mr. Bite?"

"Well, sir, there wasn't enough elbow room to talk last year."—Tit-Bits.

Sudden Change

Embarrassed although they must have been, the San Francisco staff of the Associated Press forgot their personal feelings to put this one on the wires Sept. 21:

"San Francisco, Sept. 21 (AP)—Perspiring editors in the Associated Press office loosened their collars and wondered if they were in California or the Midwest as they turned out heat stories and referred doubtingly to a weather report stating the temperature was only 97.

"A copy boy saved the situation by turning off a radiator which had been going full blast."—Editor & Publisher.

Practical Reply

A young girl at the University of Missouri recently wrote her mother, air mail special delivery, as follows:

Dear Mother:

Please send me money for a new dress immediately. Have had several dates with Jimmy and have worn each of my dresses once. We have a date tomorrow night and I must have another dress right away. If you don't send the money, send a new dress. Thanks.

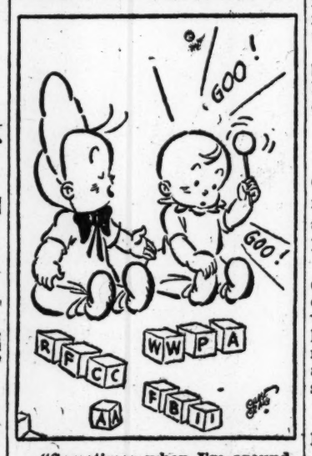
Ruth

Her mother answered:

Dear Ruth:

Get yourself a new boy friend.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Little Chauncey



"Sometimes when I'm around you I feel that conversation is a lost art."

A Verse for Today . . .

BLESSED are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.—MATT. 5:6.

Vocations

Art in a Hurry

An unemployed artist in a house-to-house canvass offered to draw a caricature (on the spot) of the housewife, one of the children, or the husband—from a photograph—for a sum ranging anywhere from 25 to 75 cents. He carried samples of his work to show the possibilities of such an offer.

The idea appealed to many a wife, who thought she might then surprise her husband with his caricature when he returned home that evening. It would be pleasant, too, to own a real caricature of one of the youngsters, for the artist's skill was such that he caught a lifelike image. And it tickled her vanity to be the subject of a caricature herself. So many possibilities were offered in the idea that the artist was kept occupied. — W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

A Word a Day

Volant

Pronunciation: *vo'-lant* (o long as in *old*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Example: "He turned to catch through the trees the flitting glimpse of her light dress, her *volant* attitude, as she sped silently and secretly back to the waiting group on the porch." (Craddock: "In 'Strange People's' Country.")

Test: Underline the synonym of the word italicized above:

wistful	determined
flying	filmy
wishing	twisting

Derivation and definition: This word is derived from the Latin *volare*, "to fly"; and its specific application is to anything that flies. A bird, for example, is a volant creature. Of course, since anything that flies is fleeting, the word has acquired a figurative sense of "nimble or quick."

A volant attitude, then, is one suggesting quick flight. A falling star, and even a light touch of a passing hand, might also be described as volant.

Windfall

Monitor Camera Club from Charlotte Estey, Providence

Daily Quotation

NOT once or twice in our rough island story,
The path of duty is the way to glory.
—TENNYSON

Artistic

Oh, I love the gay tints of summer's bright blooms,
The singing of birds and the humming of bees,
The ripple and gurgle of lakes and of brooks—
But where is the fellow who doesn't love these?

But, oh! when it's ninety, and I'm tied to my work,
The sounds and the colors that seem very nice
Are the purple-y tints of a grape-lemonade,
And the musical clink of the glass and chipped ice!

L. G. G.

Brevities

Humorist: We read of a man whose hobby is modeling in soap. Many small boys are hoping that the idea will spread.

Detroit News: Silliest football picture: A ball carrier straining to elude an imaginary tackler before a background of empty stands.

San Francisco Chronicle: On looking through the office atlas, now two years old, we find the equator in the right place.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It is claimed that Texas sold 6,000,000 boxes of grapefruit last season. That is one good way to keep in the public's eye.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: "An explorer reports he came across a tribe of African natives weirdly dancing, yelling and banging long clubs on the ground." We can imagine that sand traps in Africa must be pretty terrible.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in Need

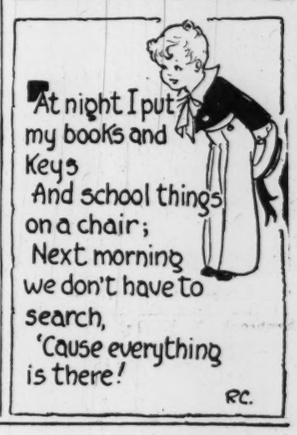
Wellsville, Kan.

A baby bird fell from its nest in a tree and was rescued from the cats by a small girl. Being unable to return it to its home, she followed her mother's advice and put it in a discarded bird cage and tried to feed it; but all her efforts to get the orphan to eat failed.

Finally the cage was put in an open window, and then, to the surprise and delight of the girl and her mother, some sparrows flocked to the window with food and fed the baby bird through the wires of the cage. The little fellow responded to their offerings with open mouth, and was soon eating and growing at a rapid rate.

The sparrows continued their kindly ministrations until the baby bird had grown into a fine young wild canary. When it was old enough to fly about and take care of itself, the doors of the cage were opened, and away it went, free to add its beauty of color and song to the world, as a result of the friendliness of its more sober and humble feathered friends, the sparrows.

Manly Manners

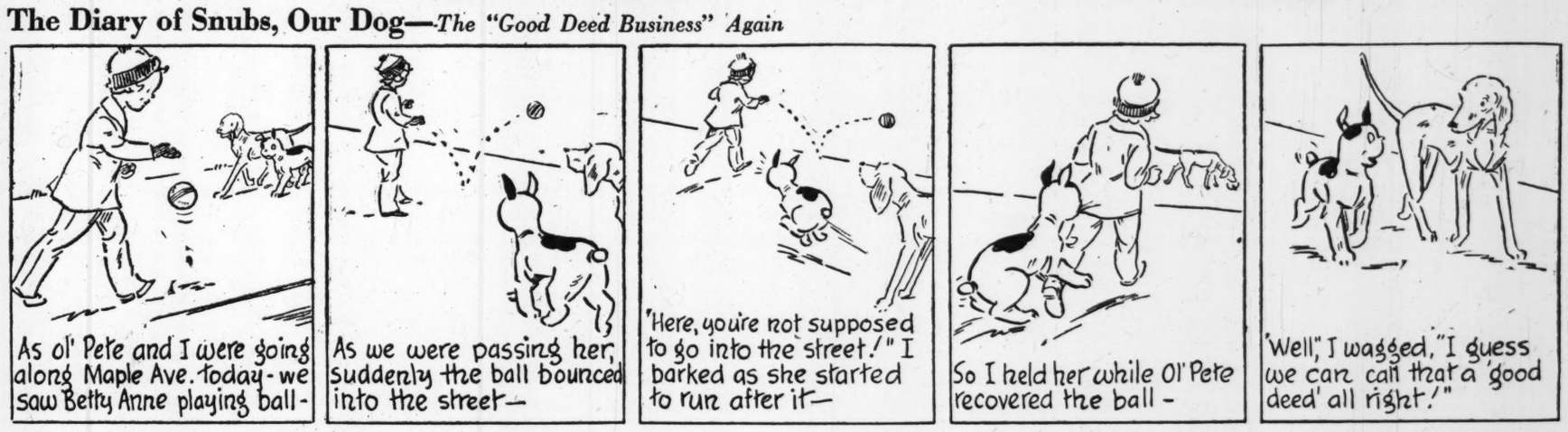

At night I put my books and keys
And school things on a chair;
Next morning we don't have to search,
'Cause everything is there!
RC.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lion's Share of the Fun*

By LE PELLEY

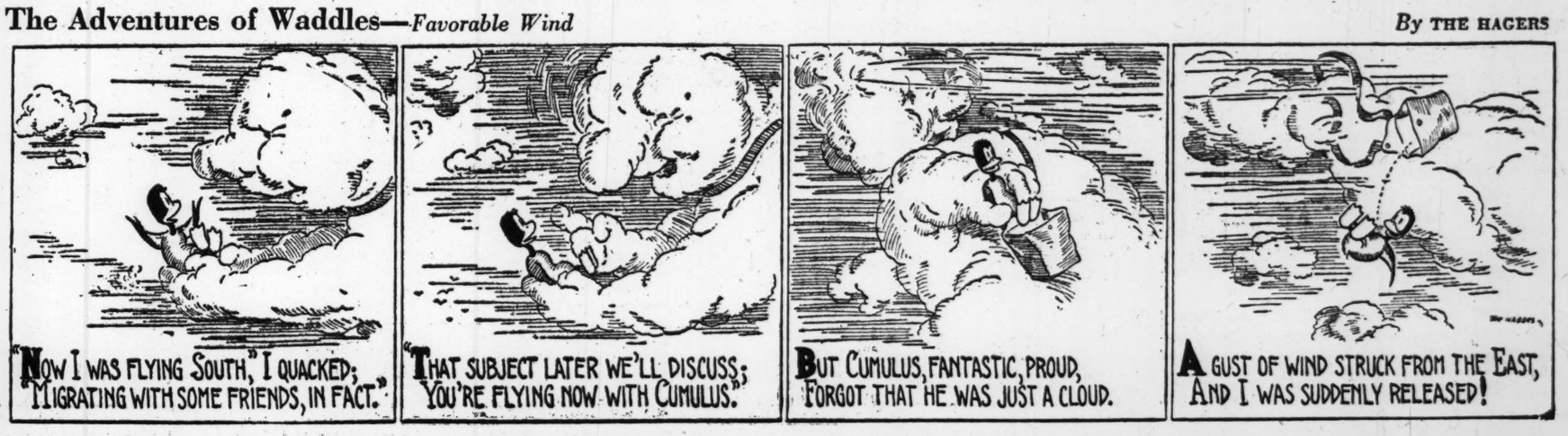
EVEN THOUGH THAT LION SUIT CAUSED A LOT OF EXCITEMENT, I STILL THINK IT'S THE MOST FUN I'VE HAD AT A PARTY
HELLO, TUBBY... I GUESS THAT'S THE LAST LION SUIT YOU'LL WEAR.. EH?
OH.... I DON'T KNOW...
WE REALLY HAD A LOT OF FUN WHILE IT LASTED
WELL...YES.S.S.. WE DID !
DO YOU MIND THE ALTITUDE?
I KNOW ... NEXT YEAR LET'S DRESS UP LIKE SABER-TOOTH TIGERS !
!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The "Good Deed Business" Again*


As ol' Pete and I were going along Maple Ave. today - we saw Betty Anne playing ball -
As we were passing her, suddenly the ball bounced into the street—
'Here, you're not supposed to go into the street!' I barked as she started to run after it—
So I held her while Ol' Pete recovered the ball -
'Well,' I wagged, 'I guess we can call that a 'good deed' all right!'

The Adventures of Waddles—*Favorable Wind*

By THE HAGERS


NOW I WAS FLYING SOUTH," I QUACKED; "MIGRATING WITH SOME FRIENDS, IN FACT."
"THAT SUBJECT LATER WE'LL DISCUSS; YOU'RE FLYING NOW WITH CUMULUS."
BUT CUMULUS, FANTASTIC, PROUD, FORGOT THAT HE WAS JUST A CLOUD.
A GUST OF WIND STRUCK FROM THE EAST, AND I WAS SUDDENLY RELEASED!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Moscow Peace Offensive

The Molotoff speech picks up the German peace offensive where Herr von Ribbentrop let it drop. In attempting to place the blame for continuation of the war on the Allies, the Soviet Foreign Minister has echoed statements already made familiar by Berlin spokesmen.

Should the "short war," for which Reichsführer Hitler hoped, prove a possibility, then all that Russia would need to expend for its own interests would be words. A Hitler victory today—which is what the Soviet leaders mean when they say peace—would leave Russia's hands free and strong to grasp that which the British would not give them as a price of an Anglo-Russian alliance, namely, complete domination of the Baltic region.

Point-by-point examination of Mr. Molotoff's address discloses not only inaccuracies, as in the references to United States relations with Cuba and the Philippines, but contradictions, as in the passages seeking to prove insincerity on the part of nations which declare they are fighting for "democracy." If, as Mr. Molotoff says, an ideology cannot be beaten by force, the question arises whether it can be maintained, as in Germany and Russia, by force. Mr. Molotoff characterizes American intervention in the Russo-Finnish negotiations as incompatible with United States neutrality; the question arises as to whether it is improper for one great neutral to appeal to another in behalf of a third whose position has become delicate because of the outbreak of war.

The speech hardly clarifies Russia's position, either present or future, though its kindly tone toward Japan is calculated to give concern to the United States, whose position in China would be jeopardized by active Russo-Japanese collaboration against the Chinese. Likewise, Mr. Molotoff's remark, made as it were in passing, about oppression in India, will remind the British of Russia's historic ambition to extend its influence southward.

Obviously Mr. Molotoff is playing the role left vacant when Italy withdrew from active participation in Herr Hitler's plans. The speech to the Supreme Soviet appears to have been drafted chiefly with a thought for its nuisance value. Beyond this a most interesting disclosure appears in Mr. Molotoff's statement that Russia does not intend to sovietize the Baltic area. Then it is no longer the proletarian revolution, but a Bolshevik brand of "capitalist power politics," that prompts Russia to seek new spheres of hegemony! One cannot, it seems, throw moribund cats into his neighbors' yards without letting one or two lively ones out of the bag.

Comeback for the Churn?

Backward, churn backward, O Time
in your flight!
Let me turn a churn again, just for
tonight!

If it is deemed permissible to take such liberties with a famous couplet, we may introduce the news that a regional director of the Farm Security Administration advises farmers of Northeastern United States with small farms—and smaller incomes—to revive a custom of generations gone by and churn their own butter.

Of course, many of the present generation know a churn only as an idle antique, standing dusty and lonely, along with a decrepit spinning wheel and a frail rocking chair, by a New England roadside, waiting for a purchaser to come along and add it to his collection of rural Americana. But—remember when a churn was really a churn, to churn with? It was primarily a utility, but almost a member of the family circle as well.

After supper, when churning time came, the barrel churn was brought into the kitchen from the woodshed. Then mother, or a boy who noticed a pan of fresh doughnuts on the back of the kitchen range, went to the cool cellar and brought up a big crock of thick, yellow cream and poured it into the churn. Somehow it never seemed to take long to churn a batch of butter. The kitchen was warm even on the coldest night. A boy could turn the crank with one hand and hold a doughnut in the other. And when the doughnut was gone, he could eat another saucer of the popcorn he had popped after doing the evening chores.

Will the churn return and help to make farms self-sustaining? If it does, and even if it is turned by electricity instead of boy power, it will be the return of an old friend.

"C'est La Guerre"

The Frenchman, easy, debonair and brisk
Give him his lass, his fiddle and his frisk,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of mis'ry far away.

Thus Cowper rhymed in 1782. But divorcement from government is not today so complete, the Western Front not so far distant, and the Frenchman must needs fiddle in a new key to a different tempo.

The Government of the Republic has decreed that for the duration of the war all fête days are to be suppressed. Public services, furthermore, will continue to work on both national and religious holidays, and the holidays of private industry will likewise be cancelled.

One wonders, will these decrees exclude the November procession of the *midinettes* (sewing girls) along the Rue de la Paix; will no gay tribute be paid to Sainte Catherine (patron saint of old maids); will the Anciens Combattants be kept from their celebrations; will there no longer be dancing in the streets in honor of the Carmagnole?

Hitherto le petit français has enjoyed more holidays than any other national. If civilians are kept at work, perhaps for the duration of the war, only the poilu will have time to keep bright the memory of his fête days till this *grande illusion* be dispelled.

Ohio's "Ham and Eggs"

How much of its income can a State afford for old-age pensions?

The answer doubtless varies with the situation and wealth of the State, but few if any of the answers yet given in the United States have proved mutually satisfactory to recipients and to the taxpayers.

At the same time that California votes on its much-advertised "Ham and Eggs" plan, the citizens of Ohio also will be balloting on a pension proposal somewhat less extreme than "$30 Every Thursday," but ambitious enough to give serious qualms to thoughtful citizens.

The Bigelow plan in Ohio would undertake to pay $50 a month to all unemployed persons over 60 and $80 a month to couples over 60. It would undertake to assure payment of these benefits by two special taxes—one a State income tax equal to one-fourth of the Federal income taxes paid, and the other a 2 per cent tax on land valued at $20,000 an acre or more.

Even these taxes, according to the State's tax commissioner, would fall far short of meeting the bill for $50-a-month pensions. Opponents of the Bigelow amendment, which would be sewed into the State Constitution by referendum, aver that to make good this promise the State would have to divert to old-age pensions much of the tax money now used for schools, unemployment relief, local government, and aid to the blind or to dependent or crippled children.

Thus is epitomized the question repeatedly raised by proposals to earmark certain taxes for pensions and to pledge payments large enough to be politically attractive. Virtually everyone now agrees that pensions to the aged are desirable in proportion to the community's ability to pay and in keeping with its other responsibilities; but does the simple fact of having survived, usefully or otherwise, for a ripe number of years, create a claim upon the remainder of the population for an income equivalent to the earnings of many thousands of farmers and employed workers?

Landmarks of Light

The last two gas lamps on Manhattan Island, lighting quaint McDougal Alley in Greenwich Village, have been saved—again. Five years ago their removal was threatened because some of the new residents of the private thoroughfare did not provide funds for gas as generations of their predecessors had done. But lovers of historic landmarks interested a lighting company and the ancient lights flickered on, fed with free gas.

Recently the venerable lamps again faced their end because of wear and weather. But do you think the Village and Villagers would let them go? No, indeed! So now the illuminating corporation—who said a corporation was always soulless and without sentiment?—will renew and relight the old lamps.

The tenacity with which it clings to the last gas lights of Gotham should inform the world that the Village, is no longer a tawdry Bohemia, but a home neighborhood with as sound a sense of values and as much respect for tradition as any community anywhere.

The Bookshelf

Founded on Fur

Terre Haute in Hoosierland, Des Moines in Iowa, Marais des Cygnes in Kansas, Fourche la Fave and Petit Jean in Arkansas, Sans Bois and Canadian in Oklahoma—French names in the heart of Anglo-Saxon America, even though sadly mangled by the Mid-West drawl, still carry something of the lilt of the voyageur's chanson, and bear eloquent though largely unnoticed testimony that the French saw those mountains and streams first.

For, as Bliss Isely points out in BLAZING THE WAY WEST (New York: Scribner. $3), leaving out the Atlantic seaboard and the Spanish Southwest, Frenchmen were the first whites to set eyes on the greater part of North America; the man with the long rifle threaded hardly a stream in the great black forest, hardly a gash in the Shining Mountains, without finding a Frenchman's footprints before him; there is hardly an Indian tribe whose syllables have not been transliterated into the French sounds from which we have again recast its name.

And the reason for all those interminable Odysseys, sung and unsung, was beaver. There were 60,000,000 of them three centuries ago, says Mr. Isely; they were larger and finer than the pelts of Germany and Russia, and the ladies of Europe must have them for mantles and the gentlemen for hats.

* * *

So Cartier found beaver in plenty on the St. Lawrence; Champlain, for the sake of fur, led the Algonquins against the Iroquois, thereby earning their undying enmity for France; Frontenac and Talon founded the French empire in America on fur; La Salle lost two fortunes in pursuit of beaver; the heroic Iberville and his equally heroic younger brother Bienville founded Mobile and New Orleans primarily as trading posts.

And other far-wanderers, with names that ring like sword blades or glitter like lance heads, or with no names at all so far as history knows, ran the rapids of a thousand forest streams, trudged on snowshoes over trackless wastes, hauled and poled keelboats up boiling, muddy rivers, goaded broomtailed Indian ponies over the blazing immensity of the plains, all in search of fur.

La Salle was, probably, on La Belle Rivière a century before Americans thought of calling it the Ohio; La Harpe explored Red River (of the south) 143 years before Captain Marcy's famous Red River expedition; the Mallet brothers were the first Santa Fé traders. Starting from the mouth of the Platte, they packed their goods on horses to New Mexico, were the first men from across the Mississippi to see the Rocky Mountains, descended the Arkansas and gave a name to the Canadian eighty years before Becknell startled the Yankees with proof of golden opportunity on the Rio Grande.

* * *

A Louisiana Frenchman, Louis de St. Denis, on a trip to Mexico, suggested to the Spaniards the beautiful San Antonio River as the site for a town, destined to become the shrine of Texas liberty and the metropolis of Texas. Pierre Laclede founded St. Louis, for long the fur capital of the world, seven years after Braddock's defeat, nearly forty years before Lewis and Clark, setting out to explore the Missouri, were astonished at the number of French fur traders they met, coming back. And the names of St. Vrain and Robidoux are as famous in the annals of the Mountain Men as those of Jim Bridger, Bad Hand Fitzpatrick and William Bent.

This is no dry history, although it sticks to the facts; it is a vivid, galloping tale, packed with tingling adventure and high romance. The reproductions of rare paintings, maps and monuments add to its charm and usefulness. K. C. K.

Something to Build On

Return to Tahiti

It is a maxim in the islands that if you have eaten its *fei* and worn the *tiare* flower you will always return to Tahiti. The first is the wild banana that grows in the upland valleys of the interior, staple food of the land for generations. The other, little six-petaled white blossom that has the piquant fragrance of the gardenia, is hung round your neck in odorous garlands when you sail away from Papeete. As the ship draws out of her berth you toss it back, down to the outstretched hands of your friends on the pier. You have accepted it from them, worn it, and now it is returned. The gesture is symbolic of your desire—and intent—some day to return, too.

If you have loved Tahiti sufficiently, as thousands have done through all the years since Captain Cook revealed its charms to the world, it is likely that the hope of coming back has held large place in your thought, however long the interval has been since your previous stay. You may have visited half the lands of the world and many another island of the tropical seas. But it will be strange if, assuming you have indeed eaten of the *fei* and worn the *tiare* garland, any of them have replaced Tahiti in your heart.

* * *

Men have declared this to be the fairest of all lands and they have written of it in terms of high laudation. Nor have they all been authors and journalists, inclined to give pretty free rein to fancy in describing "summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea."

No, for there was Lord Bryce who said, in "My Memories of Travel": "The first sight of Tahiti is like a vision of things undreamed of, only to be described in terms of music. The impression it makes is something like that of a Beethoven symphony."

I like to quote that because it comes from a man with whom this outstanding experience of the first sight of Tahiti as the steamer arrives in the early morning would be somewhat less emotional, perhaps, than with such as Loti and Stevenson and Rupert Brooke. The English statesman would write more objectively and with a keen well-balanced evaluation.

That is why I recall so vividly his words, as I myself look upon beautiful Tahiti once again, after eight years. On two previous occasions I ate the *fei* and wore the *tiare* flower, and so of course it was written that I should return. The desire to do so has lain very close to my heart through all of that time.

* * *

We round the end of Moorea, Herman Melville's "Omoo" and itself only less lovely than Tahiti, and head toward the long line of white where the sea is breaking on the coral reef that guards the harbor of Papeete. We approach the narrow entrance, pause a moment to pick up the native pilot from his tiny white launch, then move slowly into the famous lagoon extolled by all men.

No change discloses itself in the picture. There are the white trading-schooners along the green quayside, their lines tethered to trees and to ancient cannon stuck in the ground as bollards. Mighty arboring trees shade the waterfront, and the red roofs and white walls of the town gleam through them. The foothills with their gentle slopes and shadowy valleys rise behind and then comes the mighty background of mountains, 8,000-foot unclimbed Orahena towering splendidly among them.

Blue and green and gold, those pre-eminent colors of nature in her fullest glory, dominate this picture that is like a "vision of things undreamed of," this unbelievably beautiful morning at Papeete. The sapphire blue of the outside ocean merges into the light turquoise of the harbor-lagoon, and the varying green of coconut-palm, mangrove, casuarina and pandanus enwraps the town and surrounds the port. And the golden sunlight of the tropics, the orb's strengthening rays tempered by the cool tradewind, enriches all things. M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Price Was Too High

By Frank L. Perrin

In the years that have passed since the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, the people of the United States have had ample opportunity to estimate the cost of that hasty, generous, and quite unwise surrender. The decision of the people, acting through their State legislatures, in enacting the original amendment, was reached after years of deliberation, education, and agitation. It has been insisted, of course, that decisive action was hastened, finally, by war hysteria, and that the absence of American voters in Europe at the time made final approval of the proposal possible.

Eventually, after years of measurably successful enforcement, it was found possible to convince a majority of the people that prohibition was a failure. But, in the meantime, the open saloon had been banished, distilleries and breweries had been shut down and all but abandoned, and hotels and restaurants had proved that it was possible and profitable to render acceptable service without supplying liquors. No one insisted that there was absolute enforcement. No regulatory statute or penal code ever remains unbroken. It remained for the prohibition law to be cited as unenforceable because its violation was winked at and the bootlegger became a social favorite.

Now the time has come for an unprejudiced reappraisal of what still is a national problem.

* * *

Let us look back, if we remember, to the years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. Those familiar with conditions then will recall the fact that violations of the Federal revenue laws were punished severely. So strict was the enforcement of these laws that every distiller and every brewer engaged in the traffic saw to it that the records of his production and sales would bear inspection at any moment. There were moonshiners and "kitchen stills," of course. But the total production of these, in gallons or barrels, was, even in the mountain country of the Southeast, comparatively inconsequential. The traffic was fairly well controlled because the temptation to violate the law could be resisted.

In the Federal Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., a day or two ago, indictments were returned charging forty-two persons, forty men and two women, with having defrauded the Government to the extent of $4,230,000 in unpaid taxes on more than a million gallons of illicit alcohol. Despite the fact that the alleged conspirators are said to have found it possible to steal fuel gas and water from public mains which they tapped, hoping thereby to avert suspicion and save money, a business of such magnitude could hardly have been carried on without the guilty knowledge of accessories both before and after the fact. Realizing this, the Government's investigators are inquiring of sugar concerns and garage proprietors, of those who supplied molasses and so-called denatured alcohol which it was sought to "recover" and render potable, as to their connection, if any, with those indicted.

* * *

If it could reasonably be assumed that the conspiracy which the Brooklyn investigators have discovered is unique, or isolated, no deep concern would be felt or manifested. Perhaps Uncle Sam would not seriously miss even the $4,230,000 in revenues. But the discovery is disconcerting and alarming because it is realized that what has been going on in Brooklyn probably is going on to some extent elsewhere and perhaps everywhere. It is agreed now that the failure to stamp out a traffic condoned and fostered during the years of prohibition, created the belief that Uncle Sam and his revenue officers could be laughed at. The bad boys in school lost their respect for the teacher.

The financial loss suffered is, after all, little more than incidental. It is more important to realize that those who have for so long violated the law could not have prospered in their lawlessness without the conscious co-operation of hundreds and thousands of retailers. We were told, you remember, that the saloon would never come back. It had disgraced itself in the eyes of all decent people. But something closely resembling the saloon has come back, and in multiplied numbers. The inns and taverns have invaded communities where saloon signs were never seen. Hotel bars, too, have returned.

Among the proprietors and keepers of these various places there are, it is quite certain, hundreds or thousands of conspiring confederates in league with the illicit distillers. It is their patrons who are paying for and consuming, it may be, the "recovered" denatured alcohol supplied by the tax evaders and garage chemists.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Two-Term Tradition

The additional reason now advanced in favor of a third term is that Mr. Roosevelt is the man the country must have to guide us through the war situation. So long as the war continues that will be the chief argument used in behalf of a third term. . . .

If, in fact, Mr. Roosevelt were recognized as the only man equipped to steer us through the present storms, he would by this time have received a blank check from the country as evidence. The contrary has occurred. There is not the unquestioning dependence upon his leadership that is implied by the argument that he is indispensable to direct our foreign policy. . . .

Protection for democracy lies not in making the Presidential office powerless and sterile, but in retaining in the hands of the people the power to change the occupant. The two-term tradition is an infinitely greater protection to democracy than any legislative hamstringing of the Executive ever can be. In this period, when democracy has to watch its step, it seems more essential than ever before to preserve intact this protective tradition.

Only in the midst of our participation in a critical war could there be any substantial case for abandoning the two-term tradition, and I'd want to hear a good deal of argument on that. Certainly in a period of neutrality such as this, the emergency is not sufficient to call for any scrapping of democracy's No. 1 safeguard. And I say that believing that Mr. Roosevelt has been not a perfect President but a great one.—Raymond Clapper in the *New York World-Telegram*.

The Wide Horizon

120,000 U. S. Ambassadors

By Walter Wanger

From an article in Foreign Affairs for October; reproduced by permission

Long before an American motion picture finishes its exhibition life at home it begins voyaging among the 50,025 theaters wired for sound outside the United States. Not just one print, but an average of 200 prints of each film eventually make a vast circular tour from Vladivostok to Patagonia, from Land's End to Yokohama. The tour takes a long time; American films many years old still give pleasure and arouse wonder in far places. Let us assume, though, allowing for pictures without foreign appeal and for other trade exigencies, that only the equivalent of one year's American output is talking to the world at a given moment. This would mean 600 pictures. Two hundred prints of each would mean a total of 120,000 prints currently traveling abroad. . . .

Trade jealousies, special barriers erected against the "insinuating influence" of American films, and a rash of censorship among the "Most High" types of government have latterly curtailed the circulation of our 120,000 ambassadors. To win that circulation back is important. But it is much more important that we win nothing and keep nothing if this can be done only at the expense of restrictions on what the American screen shall show and say. . . .

* * *

At home, the screen has never been free in the same sense that the press is free. There were no motion pictures when the Founding Fathers wrote the constitutional provision for free speech. In silent picture days, high courts held that that provision did not apply to the screen. No Supreme Court decision, as yet, has brought the sound picture under the protection of the free speech guarantee. Consequently, the American screen operates under seven separate state censorships and some two hundred municipal censors. . . .

This shadow of increasing censorship has bred a fear complex. . . . When some bar association protests against the presence of a crooked lawyer in a screen plot, the producers don't reply: "You are very fortunate that we don't make a picture entirely devoted to the indefensible practices that have grown up in the law, and which extend into the judiciary." (Incidentally, why not make such a picture? It would hurt no lawyers but the crooked ones.) . . . What the industry actually does in effect say to protesting lawyers is: "Pardon us for existing. Excuse drama for needing crooks. Forgive our using such a case as the daily paper often reports. In the future we will be very careful, when a lawyer transgresses in a film plot, to explain in words of two syllables that all lawyers are not like that." . . .

A classic example of sensitivity occurred when, in an old Will Rogers picture, some comedy character used the simile, "as thick as flies in a Greek restaurant," sixteen top-hatted gentlemen, representing the American Society of Greek Restaurateurs, called on the Hays office to protest. . . .

So it is that the screen has become obsequious, full of inhibitions, afraid of offending anyone and everyone. . . .

* * *

Before you condemn this faintheartedness too severely, as entirely money-grubbing or perhaps even as venal, imagine yourself a newspaper editor in a situation like the one which confronts the motion picture producer. In that imaginary circumstance the City Council would have the right to send a representative into your editorial offices and to determine, finally and without appeal, what you could print in your paper tomorrow and every day thereafter. Would you, as an editor in that position, crusade against the Council? Would you, or would you not, try to make the Chamber of Commerce, the church groups, and any and all other groups, friendly to you, and keep them that way? . . .

With free speech assured, and with its message distributed regularly by 120,000 ambassadors, the American motion picture will have secured its proper world influence, and that influence will very definitely be for the good. . . .

The first and most important step toward winning freedom for the American screen will be to establish legally its right to protection under that section of the Bill of Rights forbidding laws "abridging freedom of speech." . . . Perhaps the censors have the right to regulate costume, posture, visual suggestion on the screen. But I believe that what is spoken therewith has in all essential respects the same status as what is spoken from the pulpit, on the lecture platform or on the stage. In other words, speech is speech, and the Constitution protects it.

* * *

"Ah!" say the timid—and the insincere. "But if you open the screen to propaganda, whose propaganda will we have?" The answer to that is simple. What does it matter? If someone makes a motion picture based on error, let someone else make a better one based on truth. I believe that the best way of helping truth to prevail is to give opinions free play. The method has worked in the case of books; indeed, error even has its positive uses. Is it not better for Americans to read and understand "Mein Kampf" than for the book to be banned? Did not the reluctance of the author to permit its publication in full in translation in foreign languages indicate his realization of the harm that might be done him by free and frank discussion of his tenets in a democratic atmosphere? Victory for democracy, understanding and peace is bound up with freedom for every medium of expression. The 120,000 ambassadors of the American motion picture have proved their ability of great service to mankind. Why not equip them with a richer portfolio of documents and argument?

The first step I recommend, then, is that the organized picture industry carry the issue of free speech on the screen to the Supreme Court of the United States. If that august body should rule that in this case speech is not speech, then there should begin an immediate campaign for a Constitutional Amendment specifically freeing the screen and giving it the same rights and duties as other mediums of expression. . . .

Let the American motion picture industry take the finest motto possible for any medium of expression: "If a man has something to say, let him speak."